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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	500	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th "
B.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

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Bombay, 27th July, 1894. Agents.

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Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8	"
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Do. do. do. .... " 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial .... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. .... " 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece .... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock........ " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL

APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

Messrs. LEIGHTON & CO., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS,
Frere Road.
(Opposite the principal entrance of Prince's Dock.)

A CONCERT

In AID of the above Mission, kindly arranged by
Mrs. BUTTERFIELD,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 28th JULY, at 8-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Song............" I fear no foe " ....Mr. Manley.
2. Song............" Leonora " ....Miss Benniston.
3. Song............" Friends were saying good bye " ....Mr. Montague.
4. Comic Song (in character)..." As if I didn't know "......Mr. Hack.
5. Song............" Whisper and I will hear" Mrs. Butterfield.
6. Mandolin Solo.Selection..........................Miss Marie Fredelis.
7. Trio ...." Ye shepherds tell me "...Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Scott and Mr. Punnett.
8. Comic Song ..." Treasures of home "......Mr. Peters.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Song............" Distant Faces " ....Mr. Montague.
2. Song............" Tit for tat " ....Mrs. Scott.
3. Comic Song..." Right before the missis too "..............Mr. Hack.
4. Comic Song..." The very worst girl in School "..........Miss Benniston.
5. Mandolin Solo.Selection..........................Miss Marie Fredelis.
6. Song............" In old Madrid "...........Mrs. Butterfield.
7. Comic Song ..." The verdict was—I " ...Mr. Peters.
8. Song............" My old Dutch " ....Mr. Punnett.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION :— { Reserved Seats, ONE RUPEE. Unreserved Seats, EIGHT ANNAS.

A few Tickets will be available free, for Ship's Crews only, on application to the Harbour Chaplain, Seamen's Recreation Rooms.

A Plan of the Reserved Seats can be seen at SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS. Tickets can be had of the Manager.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON," ARRIVED 27th JULY 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July 1894.

MADRAS AUTUMN RACES,
2nd, 4th and 6th OCTOBER, 1894.

THE DATES for the above MEETING are ALTERED from the 8th, 9th and 11th October to the 2nd, 4th and 6th idem, and SECOND-ENTRIES will CLOSE on the 25th September, instead of the 1st October.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M. A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1894.

TENDER NOTICE FOR 6" C. I. PIPES.

TENDERS are Invited for 1,100 6" C. I. SPIGOT and LOCKET, turned and bored PIPES, 9 feet long, 7-16 thick, at per cwt., delivered at the Baroda Railway Station, by the End of September, 1894. Capable of bearing (a pressure of 300 feet head ; the Pipes to be tested at Baroda. Tenders to be Endorsed : "Tender for Pipes," and be delivered on or before August 4th, 1894.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Hazur, P. W. Department, Baroda, 26th July, 1894.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDINGS NO. 77, AT MAZAGON ROAD, AND NOS. 1 & 3, AT MATARPAKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S. the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m. on the premises, the materials of the buildings No. 77, at Mazagon Road, and Nos. 1 and 3, at Matarpakhady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 28, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

LIQUIFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS in Cylinders sufficient to make about 120 dozens, free from poisonous impurities. Regular Fortnightly supplies from Manufactory. Price, Rs. 6-8 per Cylinder.

Apply GODOWN-KEEPER,

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be prepared to receive Tenders, until the 15th AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply of 11,000 tons of BENGAL COAL, to be delivered in Bombay, for consumption in 1895.

Specifications, containing full particulars of requirements, can be obtained from the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Hubli, on payment of a Fee of Re. One per Copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dharwar, 12th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

TENDERS FOR LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 640 drums of RAW and 604 drums of BOILED LINSEED OIL to be delivered at Rayapuram. Each drum to contain 5 gallons. Samples of 2 quarts each should *reach* the Undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1894, and Tenders not later than the 6th August. Complete Copy of the Advertisement, form of Tender, and all other particulars can be had on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL .... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application ; Rs. 10, on allotment ; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business ; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself :—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about myr illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you. Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had bear almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features :—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL............	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,00
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

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INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	185 to 190 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
harter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
ehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	320
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	50	3	65
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	16xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
apier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	110
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5 000	1,000	N dvd.	230
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	120
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,10
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 10	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	850
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	50	50	½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	81
Khatao Macokunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	870
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,617½
Mazagon	5,000	0	25	Nil	131¼
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,830
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	10	10		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,350	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,250	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	150
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		117½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	11	107½ 190
olaba	500	1,880	1,88	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	500		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	[illegible]	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 25 dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
nd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16 ...	200 195
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10	Nominal.
China Leaf	"	29	
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-8	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
Australia do.	"	29 1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Dragons	"	18-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness		96	
Do. 17½ do.		96-2	
Carolus Dollars		205	Nominal
Mexican do.		195	
Franc pieces		310	

IT may not be generally known that the early Arabs, like the Romans, employed landmarks in the form of large tablets of stone and pillars to indicate the distances between towns and cities. Hitherto, no authentic record has been found to give the exact length of the mile used by the Arabs. An important discovery, however, has just been made at the village of *Dair Aiyoub*, on the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem. It consists of the lower part of a pillar placed in ancient times to indicate the distance, and on which is an inscription in Arabic in the Kufic characters (early Arabic). The following is the translation of the inscription given in the order of the original:—

The Road.
Abd-ullah Abdul-Malik.
Amir-ul—Mu'minin [Prince of the Faithful]
The Mercy of God
Be upon him. From *Tiliyah** to this
Mile [Place] (are) eight miles.
(*Tiliyah refers to the city of Jerusalem.)

Some few years back a similar tablet was found not far from Jerusalem, but as a solitary record little value was attached to it at the time. Comparing both, however, with the reference made as to distances in early Arabic MSS. and works, there can now hardly remain a doubt that the Arabian mile, then, is equal to a little more than two kilometres and-a-half. This is an important discovery, considering that the length of the Arabian mile has hitherto been unknown. It is to be hoped that further exploration may help to confirm the truth of this matter indisputably, as it is a subject which will throw much light upon the writings of Arab historians.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society.
Concert, Seamen's Recreation Rooms, 9 p. m.
Smoking Concert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-quarters, Nesbit Road, 8-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Colaba Garrison.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery: Sergeant Jackson's Team vs. Gunner Bremmel's Team.
Municipal vs. Y. M. C. A.
Ordnance vs. Y. M. C. A.
Ralli Brothers vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Customs vs. Elphinstone.
R. I. M. vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Young Zoroastrians vs. Elphinstonians.
Baronet vs. Mr. Dhondy's Team.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers City of London and Chanda entered, and the steamers Thibet and Vortigern left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bormida and Karamania entered, and the steamer Oriental left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A smoking concert will be held at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-night, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Cookal Nagoo, an employe, in a cotton godown, at Lower Colaba, was, on Thursday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left shin-bone, caused by a pressed cotton bale falling on him.

A RUNAWAY PATIENT.—Assaya Cammaya, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at Jacob's Circle, while a patient in the J. J. Hospital, suffering from fever, ran away from that institution, on Thursday night, taking with him a bundee, a pair of pyrans, and a blanket, belonging to the hospital.

PRESENTATION TO A PARSEE DOCTOR.—His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar recently decorated Dr. Pestonji Bhicaji Nariman, brother of Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman of our city, with the Order of a "Brilliant Star of Zanzibar." It appears from the *Zanzibar Gazette* that the Sultan has now been pleased to confer further honour upon Dr. Pestonji, by presenting him with a gold-mounted sword on the 13th ultimo, in recognition of the meritorious public services rendered by him to the people of Zanzibar.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sulleman Adamji, an old offender, who has spent four years and-a-half in jail, was charged by Superintendent Crummey, with breaking into the house of Mrs. Eliza DeCruz, a dress-maker, residing at Bellasis Road, with intent to commit theft. On Thursday during her absence the accused broke into her room, forced open a box, and was searching for some property, when he was arrested, and handed over to the police. The case was remanded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gunnoo Malhar, a labourer, aged twenty-two years, residing at Mahaluxmee. On Sunday, the 8th instant, deceased was chopping firewood with a hatchet, when he accidentally sustained injury to two of the fingers of his left hand. He was treated at home, and the wounded fingers appeared to be cured. About two weeks afterwards he was attacked with lock-jaw, and was unable to swallow any food. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the tetanus went on increasing. He grew worse, and died at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

TWO WEEKS FOR AN UMBRELLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Govind Luximon, a labourer, residing at Matoonga, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft in respect of a waterproof umbrella, of the value of Rs. 1-12-0, belonging to Rajoo Gunnoo, a labourer, employed in the Bombay Municipality. On Thursday, complainant left the umbrella on a nail on the wall near the footpath, on the Parel Road, and went to work with several other labourers near in the middle of the road. Accused in the meantime happening to pass along the footpath, and seeing that all the labourers were engaged at a distance, removed the umbrella, and walked off with it. However, while going along Duncan Road, he was questioned by a policeman as to where he got the umbrella from, and as he could not give a satisfactory explanation, was arrested and taken into custody. Subsequently, he pointed out the place from which he removed the umbrella, and complainant identified it. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BUDHIVARDHAK SUBHA.—We hear that the old *Budhivardhak Subha*, which for years together worked very actively in Bombay, has lately been revived, and an influential committee of the following gentlemen is formed to manage it:—Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram, president; Mr. Nagindas Toolsidas Marphatia, vice-president; the Honourable Javerilal U. Yajnik; Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor; Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A. LL.B.; Dalputram Pranjivan Khakar, retired deputy educational inspector; Motilal Moogatlal Munshi, B.A. LL.B. (also chairman of the managing committee of the *Subha*); Gordhan Mahdevram Tripathi, B.A. LL.B.; Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi, B.A. LL.B.; Harjivan Bhagwanji Shukla, B.A.; Sakarlal Dingaram Desai, B.A.; Varajrai Santukrai Desai, B.A.; and Pranjivandas Kahandar Master, members; Messrs. Icharam Surayaram Desai and Kilabhai Ghanshiam Bhat, secretaries. It is arranged that public lectures on edifying subjects will be delivered to the public at least once a month. More than a hundred gentlemen have already become members, and many more will, it is expected, join it. The first lecture of the *Subha* will be delivered to-day (Saturday, the 28th instant), at 8 p.m., in the hall of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Agiari Lane, by the celebrated Brahmachari Nityanundji Maharaj on "Budhi Vridhi."

TWO LADS DROWNED IN TANKS.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at Dadur, yesterday, on the body of a Hindu lad, named Krishna Rama, aged eight years, residing with his mother, in a chawl, at Hassali Tank Road. At 6 o'clock, on Thursday morning, deceased, while playing in front of the house, accidentally fell into the tank, and was drowned. The mother missing her boy instituted inquiries, but as he could not be found, she concluded that he might have fallen into the tank. She, therefore, requested Babaji to search for the deceased in the tank, which he did, and the dead body was recovered. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—Another coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Girgaum Road, on the body of Gulabchund Tarachund, a Marwaree lad, aged five years, residing at Bhooleshwar. At 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, deceased in company with his father went to Thakordwar Temple. While his father was engaged in hearing the recital of the scripture, the boy rambled into the compound of the temple and while doing so accidentally fell into the tank and was drowned. A search was made but his body was not recovered until yesterday morning, when it was found floating on the surface of the water in the tank. There were no marks of violence on it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

GOA NEWS.—From September next the offices of the Pontifical Chamber, stationed at Old Goa, will be removed to Pangim.—Secret warnings were given to the Government that on the 6th July, a military revolt would break out, and that the Government should prepare for the contingency. No extraordinary movement appeared on the part of the Government to check the imaginary revolt, and the day passed off without disturbance. It is reported that the Goa Government telegraphed to Lisbon that the attempted outbreak was nipped in the bud, but the Ministry fearing that the danger still lurks in the horizon propose to send out a gunboat to be stationed in the river of Pangim. There have been only two revolts in recent years at Volvoi and Marcella, both of which were originated by the European military, but were suppressed without doing any harm. The European and Eurasian military element was strong, and they enforced their very often unreasonable demands with a threat of rebellion. On account of these disturbances the regiments were disbanded, and the whole force was reduced to a military police body. The talk of a revolt must have been a hoax; and that a gunboat should have been sent out for its suppression indicates a lack of seriousness on the part of the authorities. Who is to pay the piper is a question that concerns the civil population of Goa.—The delay in the despatch of public business is said to be due to his Excellency the Governor-General attending office only twice a week.—The admissions of students to the National Lyceum have been reduced this year owing to heavy fees and exorbitant price put on the books.—The extradition treaty between England and Portugal does not affect British and Portuguese-India, negotiations for India are reserved for future considerations.—Mr. Botelho, the delegate to the attorney to the Crown for Ilhas, has been praised in the Official Boletim for maintaining the rights of the state against usurpation of state lands, for recovering fiscal debts, and for acting in a satisfactory manner as a member of several committees during his stay.—During the three months' leave of the President of the Medical Board Dr. Costa Alvares will act for him.—The political friends of the late F. Salvador Pinto, leader of the Progressist party, propose to hold a funeral demonstration in the Church of Mapuca.—It is stated that Viscount de Villa Nova d'Ourem is going to succeed Sr. Raphael d'Andrade as the Governor-General of Goa. He is the son of Viscount d'Ourem, a former Governor-General, and served as A.-D.-C.-in-waiting to his father. He was afterwards Governor of Damaun.—Senhor M. J. de Souza Feyo, the Governor of Damaun, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.—Great interest has been excited by the proceedings for defamation, instituted by Mr. B. F. da Costa, the editor of *India Portugueza*. This is the first case since press law has been introduced in Goa, and the public will anxiously await the result to see how far newspapers can libel with impunity the private and official characters of their political antagonists. The degradation, the Goa press had reached, was simply shocking, and its toleration was a disgrace both to Government and to society.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

CHARGE OF CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PILGRIMS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Captain John Ilich, master of the s.s. Abdul Kadir, which arrived in Bombay, on the 6th inst., stood charged with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defence.

Mirza Kassim Nemazi, Persian Interpreter to the Commander of the Hyderabad Regular Troops, said he had frequently seen the captain of the s. s. Abdul Kadir since its arrival, and had helped him as an interpreter. The captain usually spoke Turkish, but could not speak or understand English.

To Mr. Nicholson: The captain spoke only a word or two of English. When asked a question in English, he made a sign that he did not understand it.

Oosman Mahomed, second officer of the ship, said she was a Turkish vessel, and that the captain was an Austrian. He spoke Turkish, Austrian, Greek, and the Bosnia languages, but not English, nor did he understand it. Witness was in the ship at Jeddah. The pilgrims came on board the steamer in boats. The quarantine officers counted the pilgrims before they went into the boats, and the officers of the ship counted them on board. The pilgrims, when counted by the quarantine officers at Jeddah, numbered 955. They were again counted on board, and the number tallied. They came on board on the day the steamer left Jeddah. No one there gave the captain any information as to the rules in force in Bombay with regard to pilgrims. The captain had never before been in India, nor had the witness. From Jeddah the steamer went straight to Aden, where no pilgrims were received. A medical officer came on board and counted the pilgrims, the steamer was then coming straight on to Bombay. Witness was present at the counting of the passengers at Aden. When counted by witness and the clerk on board, the passengers numbered 952, and three were thrown overboard on the passage to Bombay. Witness had seen the port officers counting the passengers in Bombay. The customs officers counted differently, because the firemen of the ship, who were Arabs, were included among the passengers. The firemen were knocking about the deck among the passengers, and there was nothing to distinguish them from the pilgrims.

In cross-examination by Mr. Nicholson, witness said there were more than fifteen firemen on board. They had come up on deck from the hold, as they had just finished their work below. The children on board were included in the 955 passengers, as also were the infants. Witness had counted most of the passengers at Jeddah, and he was assisted by the clerk of the ship. They were counted in the gangway and were then admitted on board. The number was exactly 955. The steamer called at Aden to coal, and also because the captain had been ordered to call there. Witness had no conversation with the owner of the vessel, and did not know what orders were given by the owner to the captain. The latter did not go to the British Consul. Witness did not speak English, nor did the clerk. The Red Sea pilot on board spoke a little English. The doctor knew English slightly. The customs officers were not interfered with in the counting of the passengers, as nobody on board understood them. The officers of the ship were given to understand that the counting was being done properly. Witness knew for certain that there were 952 passengers on board; and the officers of the ship were almost sure that the firemen were included in the counting. Witness did not think there were twenty firemen on board. One child was counted as one passenger. The firemen could not have been included in the counting of the children. The children that arrived in Bombay were shipped at Jeddah. Witness did not recollect the number of children put down, but the sum total of all the passengers was 952. Witness had been in the ship for the last two years.

Mr. Brown called the court's attention to the fact that the bills of health granted to the vessel at Aden stated that there were 955 pilgrims on board. The certificate of measurement showed that the Ottoman authorities declared that the vessel had been examined, and it was found that she had complied with all the conditions required, and that she could carry 931 deck passengers, and 24 saloon and cabin passengers, making a total of 955. Mr. Brown, referring to an exhibit in the case, submitted that the customs authorities had no power to scratch out or erase anything from the arrival report after it had been signed by the captain of the steamer. The clerk of the ship had been asked to attend, but as he had not put in an appearance, Mr. Brown would not ask the court to wait, and therefore closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Nicholson, in addressing the court on behalf of the prosecution, said the offence was the same as in the other case, namely, ignorance of the law, and that the accused did not come under the Act, and that the provisions of the law did not apply to the ship, &c. The learned advocate contended that, when a ship deliberately entered a British harbour, it became subject to the penal law of the port. On the question of jurisdiction, relying on the judgment in the Franconia case, Mr. Nicholson submitted that the accused had rendered himself liable to the charge. The defence was that the offence was not committed in British India, and that the arrival of the ship in a British port was not a continuing of the offence. The offence had culminated on the arrival of the vessel in Bombay when the offence was certainly continued.

His Worship said he would deliver his decision in the case as well as in that of the s. s. Polluce, at 11 a.m., to-day (Saturday).

AN UNSUSTAINED CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which an old Bhattia merchant, named Narotum Govindji, charged Purmanund Lukhmichund with cheating in respect of Rs. 5,000. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Sealy.

The circumstances, under which complainant was alleged to have been swindled, have already been reported. When the case was called on for hearing yesterday, Mr. Balkrishna, on behalf of complainant, observed that he had intended to call two more witnesses, but as his client was unable to find them, he left the case in the hands of the court.

Mr. Daver, thereupon, in addressing the court on behalf of the accused, submitted that there was absolutely no evidence on which the court could frame charges against his client. Apart from the improbability of the whole story, after a lapse of six weeks, complainant had produced witnesses to support his case, and their evidence which was to the effect that they had heard conversations between complainant and accused, was corroborated by the admissions of complainant himself, who had previously sworn distinctly that he took care to keep the affair of the marriage a profound secret from every one else. The learned counsel contended that "there was no evidence that the accused was at Dadar, and the evidence of the Purdesee in charge of the bungalow that the people were there till 11 p.m., on the second day, proved that complainant's story that he started for Dakore by the Ahmedabad mail train that night, was untrue as the mail train left at 9 p. m.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said: It is very much to be regretted that complainant has been unable to produce satisfactory evidence to convict accused of this offence, and beyond his own statement there is nothing to show that the match was brought about by the accused, and the money paid in his presence at the wady. The complainant may have been done out of his money as he describes, and I have no doubt he was, but at the same time I cannot believe the Vishee witnesses who say that they overheard complainant and accused talking about the match; for the complainant himself says that he was asked to keep the matter dark as there was a true husband in the case, who was to be appeased, and it was on that account, as he puts it, that no witnesses were taken to the wady on the marriage performance; if so, would the man have the impudence to talk of this match so openly? With regard to the Bhaya's evidence, I find that he does not identify the accused, and also that he contradicts complainant on a very material point, viz., the hour when the party left the wady. The witness was positive, it was after 11 p.m. that the party left. He fixes the hour by the beat of the gong in the opposite wady which he heard. On the other hand the complainant says he left the same night for Dakore, by the 9 o'clock train, and I cannot reconcile this material discrepancy in the evidence for the prosecution by any stretch of reasoning. Moreover even if the complainant was married in the way described it is impossible to determine without the production of the girl, the nature of the false statement made, and the accused's knowledge of the same. I am therefore obliged to discharge the accused for want of evidence.

MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next, the 1st August, commencing at 5 p.m.—

I. Tent-pegging—Horse—Half-Sections.
II. Jumping competition—Ponies.
III. The Butlers' Stakes—Ladies' Nomination—Gentlemen to ride over a hurdle to a point, dismount, and run 10 yards to where his nominatrix is standing, and hand her a butler's bill, which must be added up and returned, and the gentlemen mount and return over the same course. Rider first pas winning post with bill correctly added up to win.
IV. Polo Ball Race—Competitors to hit a polo ball round the trees and back.
V. Horse Scurry—For all horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over catchweights. Distance about ½ mile.

Post entries will be accepted for all the events, but in order to avoid delay at the post competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send to the honorary secretary, before mid-day, on Wednesday.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

WHY is it that marriage seems a great failure in the case of curates? One of them writes to the *Telegraph* of the sad lot of his class as follows:—"When vicars in charge of fashionable suburban parishes insist on having only young and unmarried curates, it may, in the opinion of mere worldly men, be very nice for the girls, but is it very good for the Church? Why do married vicars invariably advertise for unmarried curates? Are their own marriages all failures? My case is a common one. I am a curate and want work. But I am too old, being no fewer than thirty-seven years of age and I am married, so of course must stand aside. That I have enough income to live on is lucky for me, but does not alter the case. My father served as a curate nearly all his life, and I thought I might at least be permitted to do the same; but the action of the bishops in ordaining men wholesale during the last twenty-five years has enabled the majority of vicars to reject all who, like myself, are old or married, and so we are left in the sad position of your humble servant, who signs himself, 'Out of Work'."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ALLEGED ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A GIRL.

IMPERATRIX VS MAHADU BIN NAGUBA.

THIS was an appeal filed by Government against the decision of Mr. V. R. Inamdar, acting Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, on the 5th March, 1894, acquitted Mahadu bin Naguba of the offence of murder. Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jugganuth Kirtikker appeared for the Crown.

It appears that the accused was charged with the murder of Vara, a girl, about seven years old, and also with having dishonestly removed ornaments from her person. The deceased girl had gone to the temple of Naguba on the 18th January last, with certain ornaments on her person, and as she did not return home within a reasonable time her parents became anxious and began to make inquiries about her in the evening. A young girl, a playmate of the deceased, informed them that the accused had taken away the girl from the temple. The playmate could not say where deceased was taken to. Information was given to the police, and in the neighbouring villages a search was made for the girl, by means of torch-lights which were sent out in different places for the purpose, and they eventually succeeded in finding the body of the girl which was lying in a corner of the temple. There were several marks of violence on the body, and some of the ornaments were missing. On behalf of the prosecution, it was contended that while the deceased and her playmate, Tulsi, were playing on the evening of the day in question, the accused went up to them, and after having sent away Tulsi to fetch sacred ashes from the temple, he induced the deceased to accompany him to the terrace of the temple. There he throttled her and after removing the ornaments from her person, mercilessly threw her down to the ground from a height of twenty-four feet, with the result that she received injuries which caused instantaneous death. Accused pleaded that the story put forward by the prosecution was false, and the charge had been trumped up against him because he was on hostile terms with the deceased's father as well as some of the witnesses for the prosecution. He had made confessions previously through the fear of the police. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that there was no direct evidence to support the charges. The confessions, which were not made voluntarily, did not appear to be true. Under these circumstances, the Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors acquitted the accused.

Their Lordships, after reveiwing the proceedings, admitted the appeal, and ordered a warrant to be issued directing that accused should be arrested and brought before the Sessions Judge to be dealt with under Section 427 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION CONFIRMED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BABA BAJI.

This was an appeal lodged by the accused, who was sentenced by Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to a further term of six months' hard labour, on the charge of criminal breach of trust as a carrier.

The accused, a cart-driver, was entrusted with a number of rice-bags to be taken to the Carnac Bunder Railway Station. Instead taking the bags to the destination, he delivered them to one Megji. In convicting the accused the magistrate observed that the fact of the accused having given the owner wrong number of his cart and provided himself with another buckle, proved his guilt, and as he was an old offender the magistrate was justified in coupling a sentence of fine with that of imprisonment. The accused appealed against the magistrate's decision, urging that as he did not know the name of the person who entrusted him with the bags, and as the time for receiving the same at the station was over, he delivered the goods to one Mahadu after taking a receipt for the same from him.

Their Lordships, after reviewing the proceedings, saw no reason to interfere with the magistrate's decision, and the appeal was rejected.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.

MR. H. W. BARROW, Municipal Secretary, presided at a meeting of the committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum Fund, held, yesterday evening, in the Municipal Hall. The report of the auditors together with the accounts showing detailed statements of receipts and disbursements was presented to the meeting. The following resolutions were carried: (1) Proposed by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, that the committee received with great regret the resignation by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., of his office of chairman, and desire to express their thanks to him for the valuable services he has rendered in that capacity. (2.) That the Municipal Commissioner, or acting Municipal Commissioner for the time being, be appointed chairman of the committee of the Homeless Leper Fund. (3.) Proposed by Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, seconded by Mr. N. R. Ranina, that Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer, be appointed honorary secretary and treasurer, vice Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, appointed chairman; and that the Health Officer, or the acting Health Officer for the time being, be in future one of the honorary secretaries and treasurers of the Homeless Leper Fund. (4) Proposed by Mr. Acworth, seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, that cheques and receipts be in future drawn and given under the signature of the chairman and one of the honorary secretaries and treasurers, and that all official communications relating to the fund or the asylum be similarly signed. (5) Proposed by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, that on the occasion of Mr. Acworth's resignation of office as one of the honorary secretaries of the Homeless Leper Asylum, this meeting desires to place on record its high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by that gentleman in the foundation and management of the institution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.

AN extensive theft of currency notes was reported to have taken place on Wednesday midnight, from the counting-house of a native firm at Withalwady. Toolsaji Mega, who is a head partner of the firm of Megji Mataji, at Withalwady, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, the theft of a small tin box of the shape of a spectacle case, but slightly larger, containing currency notes to the amount of Rs. 8,300, consisting of five or six notes for Rs. 1,000 each, some for Rs. 500 each, others for Rs. 100 each, and a few for Rs. 50 each, from the firm's counting-house on the first floor. It appears that after business hours on Wednesday midnight, complainant, as usual, opened the firm's safe and deposited a number of currency notes, all under Rs. 50 each and a bag, containing Rs. 600 in cash, in the safe and also the small box, as he thought at the time, containing the currency notes for Rs. 8,300. Complainant, the other partners of the firm, and the writers and accountants sat down together to have a smoke, after which they retired for the night, all of them sleeping in the counting-house. The following morning all the persons went out, some to temple to worship, and at 9 o'clock, when the business for the day was resumed complainant discovered, on opening the safe and thinking over the matters, that he had forgotten to deposit the small box in the safe, and that he had left it on the mattress, which is usually to be found on the floor of all native counting-houses, and on which the people sit and transact their business. The members of the firm made inquiries the whole of the following day, but failing to discover the whereabouts of the missing box with its contents, called in the police, who are now making inquiries. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, the Sirdar, and Superintendent Grennan proceeded to the spot in the evening, and after making inquiries came to the conclusion that the box had been picked up either by some partner or employe of the firm.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr and Mrs F Naylor, Saugor
* Miss Naylor, Saugor
* Mr D Mowat, London
* Mr B Follett, [illegible]
* Mr C[illegible], Rajpootana
* Mr and Mrs H Butler, I C S, Sitapur
* Mr R Maconachie, Punjab
* Mr R T Wolfe, Madras
* Mr W M Fox-Strangways, I C S, C P
* Dr and Mrs B Vianna, Lisbon
* Mr G Allan, London
* Mr D L Millar, London
* Mr T H Drimmie, London
* Mr E O Brownlow, Karachi
Surg-Major H Briggs, Kamptee
Surg-Capt C Headley, Seoni, C P
Capt Blyth, Jhelum
Surg-Capt W Thompson, Fyzabad
Capt W E Blakeney, Fyzabad
Mr W Drew, Lahore
Capt W Brown, R A, Madras
Mrs O'Connor, Calcutta
Major T C Pears, Ulwar
Capt W Bell, Deoali
Mr A C Dutt, I C S, Madras
Capt J Hill, N-W P
Vety-Capt J Mann, Meerut
Miss L M Adams, Raipur
* Mr E H Fouracres, Rutlam
* Major M Saunders, R A, Nagar
* Major and Mrs Allan, Karachi
* Capt and Mrs Alban, Raipur
Mr H Vere, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Mathias, I S C, Bombay
Mr S Djanickhan,
Mr Ashjickhan, Bombay
Mr H B Smith, do
Mr C W Carsons, do
Mr J Gyles, R N, do
Mr J H Robinson, do
Mr J Ferguson, do
Mr E W Noble, do
Mr J Neilson, do
Mr and Mrs F G Whiddett, Bombay
Mr N Mitchell, Bombay
Mr W H Marks, do
Mr C Nesbit, do
Rev A W Watson, do
Capt J Rose, do
Mr and Mrs W Davies, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W F Hamilton, Bombay
Mr C Newbourne, Bombay
Mr J J Gazdar, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Holman, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Brussels, more especially in military circles, by the trial of Major-General Brewer, Chief of the General Staff, which began, the other day, before the Superior Military Court. The charge brought against the General is of the most extraordinary character. Some time since a Commission was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what improvements could be made in the equipment of the Belgian Army. Major-General Brewer as a member of this Commission, and it is alleged, firstly, that he abused his position by copying one of the inventions brought before the notice of the Commission, and, secondly, that he prevented the adoption of a certain haversack submitted to the Commission by a private soldier, owing to the fact that he himself was competing in the same class.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is especially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE AS IT AFFECTS CONTRACTS.

THE Municipal Commissioner has addressed to the Standing Committee, through the Municipal Secretary, a request for a considerable further grant for the Colaba sewerage works, consequent upon the continuous fall in exchange. We give the following extracts from the letter:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to say that the fall in exchange has rendered an additional grant necessary for the Colaba Sewerage Works. The cost of the ejectors and air-compressing machinery was originally taken not in sterling but at Rs. 173,990. The sterling price at which the plant was finally ordered was £13,651. At the then (October 1893) ruling rate of exchange (1s. 3½d.) the value of this was Rs. 2,11,371, which was in excess of the sum originally allotted to this particular item, but caused no excess on the general estimate, owing to savings in other items, particularly that of pipe sewers. Remittances have been made under the contract with the makers of the machinery, Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster, amounting to Rs. 1,54,016. The following remain to be made:—£3,400, about 15th August, 1894; £1,551, about November, 1895. There will also be a charge of about £157 for fees to Major Tulloch, and £654 for metal vent shafts. The last item, however, be the rate of exchange what it may, will result in a saving as compared with the original estimate for vent shafts. I have directed, after making enquiries, the exchange for the payment which will probably fall due about the middle of next month to be purchased, and a rate of 1s. 0 27-32d. has been obtained. This gives a total rupee expenditure on machinery up to date as—total Rs. 2,17,549, to this have to be added the items of—£1,551, £157, total, £1,708 enumerated above. The smaller can be fixed now, but not the larger. Taking an all-round rate of one shilling the rupee, the rupee cost will be Rs. 34,160, which added to the rupee total given above will give Rs. 2,51,709. To this has to be added the sums of Rs. 22,071 for the ejectors and Rs. 7,539 for the air-compressing machinery for work done in India and to be paid in rupees. The net result for these two items (ejector and air-compressing machinery) is a rupee charge on the foregoing basis of Rs. 2,78,179 against Rs. 1,73,990 provided in the original estimate. It will, I think, be generally admitted that there were not many people in the country who in October, 1893, anticipated the collapse in sterling exchange which has taken place since. I am at liberty to confess that I for one believed that the measures which had been taken to steady exchange would be effectual to keep it at 1s. 4d. or thereabouts, and looked last October for a rise and not a fall. I am ready to admit that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the position that the Corporation ought always to know with as much certainty as is humanly attainable what its liabilities are and are to be, and that when any work involving sterling payments is sanctioned exchanges for them ought to be fixed at once. I cannot, however, think that this principle would be quite so confidently urged as it is if the Commissioner were by fixing his exchanges on a rising market to cause loss to the Corporation, and I am sure the Corporation do me the justice to believe that any hesitation I have felt in fixing exchanges has arisen from a hope that by waiting I may make better terms. It is true that the facts of twenty years seem to justify as a sound working hypothesis the theory that the value of the rupee is destined never to rise again in relation to gold, but the circumstances of last autumn were altogether exceptional, and if ever the opposite belief was tenable, it was tenable then. I append a table showing the condition of exchange between the first week of October and the last week in June. A study of this will, I think, show how difficult it is at any given time to decide that it is better to buy forward than to wait; but if I understand the Corporation aright, they are of opinion that it is better to obtain certainty even at the risk of a possible loss caused by the improvement of exchange, than to dwell in uncertainty whether loss or gain will be the result of waiting. On these views I am prepared to act in future. I have now to ask the Corporation to sanction a further grant for the Colaba sewerage works. With reference to this I find that the sanctioned establishment for these works has prepared the plans and estimates for the following:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Sewerage of Mazagon Sectional	5,27,610	8,60,271
" " Gravitation	3,32,661	
" Parel Sectional	7,60,090	8,41,710
" " Gravitation	81,620	
" Old Race Course (Sectional)	3,65,438	7,62,357
Storm water drains in Old Race Course	1,03,909	
Roads in do.	2,93,010	
Storm water drain, Parel Government House Road	2,71,392	2,71,392
Lifting sewage in Queen's Road Sewer		1,86,197
Total Rs.		29,21,927

The whole of these works must be debited with their own expenses, and the usual 1 per cent. for preparing plans and estimates for them ought to be credited to the Colaba sewerage works. Otherwise the result will be that the cost of one set of works will be partly charged to another and distinct work. I request that this 1 per cent. on these works, severally and respectively, amounting to Rs. 29,219, may be charged against them, to the loans or other provision made or to be made for them, by advances from surplus cash balance and to the credit of the Colaba sewerage works. I have further to request that an extra grant of Rs. 50,000 may be sanctioned, either by advances to be adjusted against a future loan or by transfer from the savings on former drainage works. These amount to Rs. 2,86,181-13-6. There does not seem to be much prospect of my being able to bring forward proposals for the first-named work (lifting sewage) for a considerable time, and I think that this item might be otherwise provided for when the time comes, the half lakh now asked for being paid out of the sum proposed to be spent on it. I will make further recommendations as to the disposal of the balance if the Corporation sanction this appropriation.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

GOLF AT TRICHINOPOLY.

DURING the last fortnight golf has been in the ascendant, and evening after evening the links have been thronged with players. There are many new golfists in the station, and to facilitate handicapping for future competitions, the Honorary Secretary announced tournaments to be played by ladies and gentlemen on their respective links. A prize to be given for the best *average* score obtained in as many games (five being the minimum number) as competitors played during a period of two weeks. High wind during the whole of the tournaments made low scoring out of the question, but the majority of the players stubbornly struggled on to the end. The ladies cannot be too much applauded for the determination they displayed. Mrs. Porter, who played with much coolness and skill, won the ladies' tournament, and Captain Kennedy was the winner of the men's competition. Until the last game, when he unfortunately broke down, Mr. Handcock seemed likely to secure the prize. Yet another tournament is shortly to take place, as Colonel Fane Sewell, a former and enthusiastic player on the Trichinopoly Links, has written to the Honorary Secretary, offering a prize for competition, the result of the tournaments completed on Saturday (21st inst.) is appended:—

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net score.
Mrs Porter	42	4	38
" Malim	44	0	44
" Davies	55	10	45
Miss Carr	58	8	50
Mrs. Kennedy	59	8	51
" Tuite	59	8	51
Miss Cooper	59	8	51
" Jones	78	10	68

Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. and Miss Norfor, scratched.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net score.
Captain Kennedy	56	0	56
Mr. Barrett	66	8	58
" Handcock	63	5	58
Captain Tuite	61	2	59
Mr F F Smith	62	2	60
Dr O'Hara	73	11	62
Mr Bond	72	9	63
" Malim	69	5	64
" Cave-Browne	75	6	69
" Davies	88	11	77

Dr. Berry, Messrs. Barnett, Harding, Bagshawe, Logan, Stenson, Simpson and Dr. Oliver, scratched.—*Madras Mail.*

IT is reported by the [illegible] Paris correspondent that Caserio Santo, the murderer of M. Carnot, while at Cette purchased part of a cheap edition of Victor Hugo's works which was coming out in numbers. Strangely enough, the number bought by the assassin contained a picture representing Napoleon III. causing the Republic, symbolished by a gagged woman in white, to be stabbed. The letterpress in the number was composed of the opening of "Les Chatiments," which the assassin could only understand in a general way. In any case, the design and the words, "tyrant," "dagger," "shootings," "blood," which abound in the beginning of Victor Hugo's poem, had an instantaneous effect on Caserio Santo, for he bought the number eagerly and without hesitation, having previously rejected the other works offered to him by the commercial traveller, who represented a Paris bookseller. Caserio Santo paid two francs, and became a subscriber to the cheap edition of the poet's works. According to a telegram from Prades received in Paris, Loborie, a friend of the murderer, and who has been arrested, carried on the trade of a shoemaker at Rivesaltes from 1878 to 1882. He had two children—boys—one of whom he called Cincinnatus Gracchus and the other Spartacus. These classical names, and the purchase of Victor Hugo's poems by Santo, show that the two Anarchists liked reading, and that in their case a little learning was really a dangerous thing.

M. GORON, the well-known head of that branch of the Paris police, La Surete, has received his dismissal. The step does not seem to have been taken by M. Lepine without much hesitation, and is said to have nothing whatever to do with the supposed neglect of precautions which contributed to the death of M. Carnot. Irregularities, chiefly of a financial nature, have from time to time occurred in this particular department, and though M. Goron is not personally responsible for such administrative shortcomings, he has been made to some extent the scapegoat of official subordinates. He began life as a private soldier in the Marines, won his stripes, settled for a while in Brazil, but entered the Prefecture of Police while still a young man. After serving in some of the worst quarters of Paris, such as Pantin, he became M. Taylor's right hand at the Surete, and succeeded his chief eight years ago. His knowledge of the criminal classes is believed to be unrivalled, and to his sagacity was due the unravelling of many crimes, that of Marie Bompard being one. His keen Breton face with its curlet military moustache and penetrating eyes, was not by any means unfamiliar to the Scotland Yard authorities, with whom he always preserved the most friendly relations.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	59 81	47 31	48 14	42 82
Friday, July 27th	0 4	....	0 04	0 03
Total	59 85	47 31	48 18	42 85
Total fall to July 27th, 1893	51 19	45 03	43 83	41 77
Total fall to July 27th, 1892	36 58	29 51	30 69	30 93

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 23rd July:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previously registered	28 11	31 29	36 39
Sunday, July 22nd	0 29	1 15	3 50
Total	28 40	32 44	39 89

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 21st July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	55 35	Kim	32 25
Panjoo	49 79	Baroda	35 0
Vaitarana	46 13	Mehmadabad	30 10
Palghur	47 12	Ahmedabad	29 40
Gholwad	58 16	Viramgam	19 89
Daman	54 0	Wadhwan	21 54
Bulsar	48 44	Sevalia	32 47
Nausari	46 65	Godhra	29 68
Surat	36 2	Kharaghora	17 70

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 20th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jubbulpore	26 15	Nasik	12 17
Raver	21 19	Ghoti	56 91
Nimbora	19 19	Nargaon	14 51
Bhadli	15 63	Warangaon	15 37
Jalgaon	16 4	Hotgi	3 36
Sirsoli	22 97	Mohol	4 15
Mhasawad	16 54	Madha	3 34
Maheji	11 33	Barsi Road	3 39
Pachora	10 6	Kem	3 21
Kajgaon	6 55	Jeur	5 28
Naydongri	8 84	Pomalwari	6 15
Chalisgaon	9 45	Diksal	4 21
Nandgaon	6 84	Lonauli	120 24
Manmar	11 19	Dhond	3 47
Lasalgaon	6 79	Talegaon	26 65
Khervadi	8 20		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·653	Calm	2	87·0	79·5	83	...	10·59	−0·99
Agra	29·643	N E	3	88·5	79·7	85	0·40	7·97	−1·40
Cawnpore	29·658	E N E	5	90·6	79·0	85	...	12·07	...
Allahabad	29·574	E N E	12	85·7	78·2	84	0·08	26·09	+9·51
Jhansi	29·637	N W	3	85·1	76·2	92	1·07	22·31	+6·77
Jacobabad	29·548	S E	5	105·4	87·0	72	...	0·15	−1·02
Karachi	29·611	W S W	13	83·9	78·7	91	...	18·62	+15·21
Jeypore	29·677	E	2	90·1	75·4	78	0·01	12·06*	+1·33
Ajmere	29·645	W	5	81·9	75·1	86	...	13·87	+5·16
Deesa	29·687	S W	14	80·1	74·0	89	0·15	15·61	+4·06
Ahmedabad	29·700	S S W	3	82·6	75·6	91	0·13	38·52	...
Bhuj	29·657	W S W	20	80·4	72·9	96	0·31	26·83	+17·93
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veraval	29·732	W S W	12	80·5	76·3	93	0·07	21·35	...
Neemuch	29·722	S W	13	81·7	71·7	86	...	14·72	+1·73
Indore	29·732	W	4	76·0	70·1	94	0·02	15·39	+0·82
Saugor	29·672	W S W	5	73·8	70·6	98	3·81	42·38	+21·94
Jubbulpore	29·624	W	9	73·9	70·6	92	0·83	32·18	+5·55
Hoshangabad	29·698	S S W	5	76·3	72·7	93	0·45	28·04	+1·26
Khandwa	29·730	W	10	79·2	73·7	88	0·02	23·18	+8·87
Raipur	29·633	W S W	12	79·7	73·1	87	...	29·83	+6·39
Nagpur	29·692	W	9	82·4	73·1	87	0·03	21·51	−0·60
Amraoti	29·705	W	11	82·1	71·8	86	0·02	21·86	+8·26
Akola	29·737	W	10	83·0	72·7	86	0·02	19·29	+4·17
Surat	29·738	W S W	M	84·5	75·0	91	0·34	35·95	+9·47
Malegaon	29·763	W S W	11	84·4	71·2	80	0·01	8·81	−0·40
Bombay	29·792	W S W	15	85·5	77·6	83	0·05	42·58	−2·00
Poona	29·805	W S W	13	83·6	69·4	81	...	14·81	+3·99
Aurangabad	29·813	W	9	81·8	69·2	89	...	7·78	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·824	N W	6	85·4	75·4	87	0·07	67·99	+4·27
Belgaum	29·834	W	21	77·3	65·8	88	0·08	31·21	+8·80
Goa	29·839	N N W	10	85·1	?	91	0·44	55·43	...
Karwar	29·858	Calm	2	84·7	74·0	92	0·01	52·01	−20·55
Mangalore	29·835	E	2	80·8	72·9	95	1·10	59·45	−7·87
Calicut	29·909	Calm	4	79·8	74·1	92	1·40	61·47	+1·81
Cochin	29·916	Calm	M	82·7	73·7	86	0·60	41·42	−6·61
Bangalore	29·896	W S W	7	80·7	65·8	90	0·59	6·87	−0·33
Secunderabad	29·782	W N W	8	93·6	74·3	62	...	4·72	−6·32
Masuliptm.	29·731	N N W	7	97·7	80·1	75	...	6·91	−3·72
Bellary	29·839	W	10	92·4	73·9	61	...	1·99	−1·72
Cuddapah	29·803	W S W	...	98·2	79·9	58	...	9·27	+1·94
Madras	29·798	S W	9	102·5	74·5	77	0·66	3·43	−1·15
Coimbatore	29·872	S W	7	88·1	71·3	88	...	1·44	−1·17
Trichinopoly	29·841	W N W	11	98·6	77·8	61	...	3·51	+0·54
Negapatam	29·829	W N W	10	101·1	79·8	59	...	0·43	−3·23
Colombo	29·927	W	7	85·5	76·0	75	0·06	13·32	+1·07
Aden	29·723	E	12	92·3	80·8	74	...	0·07	+0·08

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·03 (59·97); G. T. H.=0·0) (47·41); St. G. H.=0·04 (48·18); C. P.=0·05 (42·58).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Corrected, the rainfall on the 3rd being "0·05" instead of "0·06".

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly to briskly in Punjab the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpur, Nagpur and Surat, and moderately in other places. Readings are lowest at Allahabad and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, easterly at Manglore and Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum and Bombay. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Allahabad, and 16 at Khandwa and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at most stations in the Madras Presidency, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (3·80"), over an inch at Calicut (1·40"), Mangalore (1·10"), and Jhansi (1·07"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Veraval, Indore Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Rathagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, and Madras. The depression which was advancing from the east has considerably filled up but still appears to exist in North-West Provinces near Allahabad. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is weak, being only two-thirds of its average strength, and the continuance of light to moderate showers is probable. The weather is slightly unsettled over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 20°, and rain is to be expected. In Mysore and the Madras Presidency local scattered showers are probable.

The s. s. Aden which arrived from Aden reports having experienced from latitude 17° 13' N., longitude 66° 17' E., at midnight on the 21st to about 4 a.m. on the 23rd, a fresh gale from west-south-west, heavy cross swell and frequent showers.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Pressure has risen over the whole of India, slightly in the Peninsula and Burma, and rapidly in the Punjab. The depression has advanced nearly west during the past twenty-four hours, and more slowly than during the previous day. It is now central near Sutna, has filled up considerably, and is now very shallow. An extensive depression exists with moderate gradients to the south-west and slight gradients in the eastern quadrant. Little or no rain has fallen in the North-West Provinces, Behar, and Bengal, but moderately heavy rain has fallen in some parts, south and west of the quadrants. Saugor reports four inches, and Nowgong three. Heavy rain has again fallen in the Upper India hills. Murree has received five inches; Dehra Doon, four; Mussoorie and Chakrata three; and Simla, two. Light rain has fallen along the West Coast, in the Central Provinces, and in some parts of Madras. Conditions are slightly abnormal in Burma and in the east of the Bay. Winds are now normal along the West Coast, and light in Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 26th July.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·682
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of wind	W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	379
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	25·63
" year	42·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

WHAT is meant by this oft-used, but not always understood, phrase Christianity and the Supernatural? Everyone but the crassest materialist, observes an American journal, believes in the super-material, believes that the spirit of man is superior to his body, and in some sense, and within certain narrow limits, superior to, and able to exercise control over, the material world and its forces. Does it mean a power superior to man? Everyone but the crassest atheist believes in the superhuman—believes that there is a power above and beyond man, which exercises an influence, if not a control, on life, both physical and spiritual. Why should it be thought incredible that this Someone should have revealed himself to man in the only way in which such a revelation is possible—that is, by dwelling in, and manifesting himself through, a human life? It is this manifestation which distinguishes Christianity, and becomes simply an ethical system or theological philosophy. Religion may be either a Tower of Babel built by men to reach the skies, or, a New Jerusalem let down out of heaven among men; or even, a combination of the two, a human endeavour inspired by a divine gift of spiritual life. But it is not possible to preserve the gift, and deny the divinity. He who attempts to eliminate the supernatural from Christianity attempts to transform the New Jerusalem in a Tower of Babel.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

20-94—In person—Pulley Khan Daryappan vs Aminabibi and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard
35-94—In person—Jamsetji Perozshaw vs Jehangir Bezonjee and another—Khunderao M—Part heard.
8-94—In person—Kondajee Marooti vs Dhondeebai and others—K J Mantri
12-94—In person—Nusserwanjee Shapurjee Mestry vs Kaikobad Limjeebhai—Ardesir H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

158-91—In person—Talka Praga vs Jaugom Dharmajee and another.
70-94—In person—Framji Hormasji Dhodhi vs Goolbai and others—In person.
71-94—Bhaishanker and K—Luxumibai and others vs Bhai Ramchandra—M H Khan.
9-94—Maganlal L S—Oomerkhan bin Hassankhan vs Abdula bhai Hassankhan—Wadia and G
60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanand Bhagwantrao and other vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishanker and K and in person.
86-94—Darasha B—Ramkrishna Balal vs Tukaram Buldeo and others—Payne, G and S.
612-93—Bicknell M and M—Kanyalal Jeynarayen vs Narronthakordass.
480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vt Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdulla R—Little S N and B.
18-91—Jehangir D—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Pandale vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Kerrawalla—Bicknell M and M.
130-94—Bicknell M and M—Gordhandas Gokuldas vs Balmukund Budreedas and another—Little S N and B.
160-94—In person—pauper—Luis De Silva vs Theodore J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
213-91—Nanu and H Pirozbai vs Hormasji Dorabjee—Gazder and others—Little S N and B.
48-91—Bicknell M and M The Honourable Lachmandas Radhakisson vs Ghella Manock and others—Payne G and S,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Consent Decree.

176-80—K J Mantri Raghoba Dwarkajee and others vs Balwantrao Ganesh—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

408-93—Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Muljee and R—Part heard.
427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
314-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hussanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne G and S.
77-94—Nanuand H—Mehrjihoy Rustomjee Khara vs Tribhowandas Harakchand—Crawford, Burder and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 17TH TO 23RD JULY 1894.

EXPORTS.

Naderi s, (Bombay)—4,428 cwts cotton unpressed, 7,539 cwts jowaree 1,783 cwts rice, and 37 cwts barley for transhipment to Mussowah, 1,171 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Suakim.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—220 cwts cotton unpressed, 239 cwts rapeseed &c. 5,488 cwts wheat, and 880 corges skins.
Gerter s, (Antwerp)—2,270 bales cotton, 36,371 cwts rapeseed, 6,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 8 000 cwts bones.
Dwarka s, (Bombay)—80 cwts cotton unpressed, 138 cwts wool unpressed, 636 cwts rapeseed, 3,765 cwts wheat, and 160 corges skins.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—20 cwts cotton unpressed, 180 cwts wool unpressed, 6,198 cwts wheat, 57 cwts rice, and 563 corges skins.
Thibet s, (Aden)—58 cwts wheat, 544 cwts jowaree, 3,191 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Mussowa, 1,741 cwts rice, and 2,075 cwts rice for transhipment to Suakim.
Naseri s, (Bombay)—293 cwts wheat, 6,529 cwts jowaree, 419 cwts rice, and 293 cwts barley.
Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—761 cwts cotton unpressed, 526 cwts rapeseed &c, 519 cwts wheat, and 146 cwts barley.
Avala s, (Liverpool)—3,673 bales wool, 86,491 cwts wheat, and 3,926 cwts linseed.
Aberon s, (Hull)—8,017 cwts rapeseed &c, 60,400 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts bones.

IMPORTS.

Ridal Hall s, (Liverpool)—177 pieces prints (foreign).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—750 pieces white goods (foreign), and 240 pieces prints (foreign).
Lockslev Hall s, (Liverpool)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 700 pieces prints (foreign).
Gertor s, (Liverpool)—48 pieces grey goods (foreign), 750 pieces white goods, 520 pieces prints (foreign), and 5,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
City of Dublin s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—125 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Pemba s, (Bombay)—100 pieces prints (foreign).
Vortigern s, (Liverpool)—120 pieces prints (foreign).
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—2,160 pieces prints (foreign).
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,500 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,146 pieces white goods (foreign), and 120 pieces prints (foreign).
Dwarka s, (Bombay)—9,502 pieces grey goods (foreign), 29,383 pieces grey goods (Indian), 31,623 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,600 pieces prints (foreign), 183 pieces prints (Indian), 800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 17,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3 500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 10 cwts steel, and 92 cwts copper.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 150 pieces white goods (foreign).
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,450 pieces white goods (foreign), 517 pieces prints (foreign), 57 cwts iron bar &c. and 50 cwts steel.
Kola s, (Bombay)—7,786 pieces grey goods (foreign), 30,445 pieces grey goods (Indian), 28,481 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,844 pieces prints (foreign), 45 pieces prints (Indian), 250 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 6,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 44 cwts yellow metal.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—2328 pieces grey goods (foregn), 143 pieces grey goods (Indian) 5,759 pieces white goods (foreign), 1425 pieces prints (foreign), 6,300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 880 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 120 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 10 cwts yellow metal.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—750 pieces grey goods (foreign), 35 pieces grey goods (Indian), 105 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,625 pieces prints (foreign).

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—50 bales cotton waste, and 10 bags hide pickers, E Butterworth and Co; 61 bales wool, B Hurbham; 800 bags wheat flour, Cooverjee Manjee; 150 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; [illegible] cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1 box gold coins, (Rs. 70,000) Hongkong and Shanghai and Corporation.
Shannon s—110 bales hemp, and 1035 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Constance s—275 cwts myrabollams, and 100 cwts metheeseed, Volkart Brothers; 227 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vortigern s—1000 cwts rapeseed, Nanaee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—31 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, C S Wadia; 987 cwts myrabollams, South Indian Export Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—2,001 cwts linseed, W Kipp; 125 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 42 cwts coir mats, Alex Mckenzie.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Karmania s—2,740 cwts castorseed, 5,658 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Karagola s—50 bales cotton, A S Moodelier and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Aden s—8 bales twist, P F Talati; 45 bales twist, Silas E Sassooon; 240 cwts olibanum, and 38 cwts fennel seeds, Quan Lun Eaoo; 33 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 11 chests opium, S N Talati and Co.
Bormida s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—175 tons old iron, D Rajan.
Aden s—14 chests opium, Sorabjee N. Taliti and Co; 4 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rohilla s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

CALENDAR.—JULY & AUGUST, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... July 26th, 1h. 58·3m. a.m.
New Moon .... Aug. 1st, 5h. 15·5m. p.m.
First Quarter .... " 8th, 2h. 56·6m. p.m.
Full Moon .... " 16th, 6h. 8·3m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... " 24th, 10h. 31·0m. a.m.
New Moon .... " 31st, 0h. 55·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 28	Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs. Municipal; Y. M. C. A. vs. Ordnance; Municipal vs. Y. M. C. A.; Ordnance vs. Y. M. C. A.; Ralli Brothers vs. Hindu Gymkhana; Customs vs. Elphinstone; R. I. M. vs. Parsee Gymkhana. Concert: Seamen's Recreation Rooms, 9 a.m. Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society. English Mail expected per s. s. Siam.*	5 36	6 36	7 35m 6 43a	0 19m 1 22a
Sun. 29	Cricket: Young Zoroastrians vs Elphinstone; Baronet vs Mr. Dhondy's team. Maratha Relief Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. 10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 36	6 36	8 47m 8 9a	1 29m 2 39a
Mon. 30	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Meeting, 6 p.m.	5 36	6 36	9 46m 9 19a	2 35m 3 44a
Tues. 31	Cricket: John Cannon High School; vs. Proprietary High School. Messrs. Fr. Abrle and Co., Ld., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 37	6 35	10 38m 10 21a	3 32m 4 39a
Aug. Wed. 1	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Cricket: Scottish High School vs. J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage; Anjuman-i-Islam School vs. Elphinstone High School. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.	5 37	6 35	11 26m 11 21a	4 25m 5 28a
Thur. 2	Cricket: The Cathedral High School vs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy P. C. Institute; Royal I. m. vs. Royal Artillery. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 37	6 34	— 0 10a	5 14m 6 10a
Fri. 3	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Captain Ashby's team, 11 a.m. Mr. Justice Telang Memorial Fund, Adjourned Meeting University Library, 5-15 p.m. Departure of English Mail per s. s. Siam.	5 38	6 34	0 13m 0 51a	6 1m 6 50a

*Left Aden at 7 a.m., on Monday.

A CONTEMPORARY, in noticing the project for extending the railway from Samarkand to Tashkend and Marghilan, hazards the remark that the bridging of the Syr Daria will probably tax all the ingenuity of the Russian engineers, and involve a pecuniary outlay which the Treasury is ill-prepared to meet. It is not apparent, however, says the *Pioneer*, where the difficulty and expense of the bridging will come in. Curzon crossed the Syr Daria, on his way from Samarkand to Tashkend, at the Tchinaz ferry, and found the river only about a quarter-of-a-mile in width. It had a very rapid current, but still the usual means of crossing was to drive the carriage on to a big ferry-boat attached to a chain, the force of the stream being utilised to work it across. Considering that the Russians took only 130 days to build the existing railway over the Oxus at Chharjui, a structure divided into four sections, totalling 2,000 yards, the bridging for the new extension will not make much call on their energies. They will, doubtless, employ piles as at Chharjui, their engineers having great faith in this expeditious mode of construction.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Indra, 2332 tons, Captain T Trotter, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s.s. Vortigern, 1982 tons, Captain J Houston, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Southern Cross, 3311 tons, Captain A Child, cleared yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Thibet, 1665 tons, Captain R Garret, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, Mauritius &c, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s.s. Aden, 2577 tons, Captain R E L Hill, cleared yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s.s. Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for Mombassa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 65 cases opium, and 60 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 2899 tons, Captain E De Negri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (4th July), with a general cargo, Mr Rosenberg, and Mr and Mrs Divacha, as cabin passengers.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2097 tons, Captain Robert C Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Karamania, 2015 tons, Captain Samuel McGavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1304 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (7th July) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr H Scott, Mrs Soares, and 2 children, Subedar Ruthakhan, and 48 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (25th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Keighly, Mr J W Herman, Mr Dewchund Morarji, 7 European troops, Royal Fusiliers, 2 Natives, 9th Bombay Infantry and 17 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C Macdonald	1617	R Sterling	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Horatio	2077	Froth	Hull		F Muir & Co
C	Hoseinee	993	T Hughes	Zanzibar	27-7	B & P S & Co
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	Jedda	28-7	B & P S N Co
E	C Fraser	1330	Hill		1-3	F Muir & Co
F	Chanda	1304	Simpson			M M & Co
H	Abdool Cadir	1380	Joome	Jedda	28-7	F M M S Nemoji
K	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
L	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Vortigern	1892	Houston	Antwerp	27-7	K Nixon & Co
N	City of London		R C Wardon	Kurrachee	31-7	Sir C Forbes & Co
O	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		Haji Cassum
P	Tanjore	1482	Garrett	Karachi		H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Caspian	2348	Beard	Amsterdam		W & A G & Co
3	Bormida	1499	E De Negri	China	8-8	C Barboro
4	Shannon	2049	Crowe	London	10-8	P & O Co
5	Aden	2517	Hill	China	28-7	P & O S N Co
7	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	1-8	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Southern Cross	3311	Child	Antwerp	28-7	K Nixon & Co
10	Constance	2468	J B Rose	Hamburg	2-8	Bombay Co
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	City of London (s)	Warden	Glasgow, June 27.
	Bormida (s)	DeNegri	Hongkong, July 4.
	Karamania (s)	McGavin	Glasgow, June 26.
	Chanda (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, July 7.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, July 13.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, July 25.
	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Indralema (s)	Harwood	Karachi.
	Umballa (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Seymour	London, &c.
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Zanzibar.
	Indra (s)	Trotter	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Aden, Hill, for China.
" Thibet, Garrett, for Zanzibar.
" Southern Cross, Child, Antwerp via Karachi.
" Vortigern, Houston, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Chanda, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bormida, for China, &c.
" Karamania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Arapahoe, for Hull, London, Hamburg, Amsterdam, &c.
" City of London, for Liverpool via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crowe
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Horatio (s), 2073, Forth
Southern Cross (s), 3311, Child
Vortigern (s), 1982, Houston
Clan Fraser (s), 1330, Hill
Caspian (s), 2318, Beard
Constance (s), 2487, Rose
Indrani (s), 2337, Burkill
Poseidon (s), 2443, Fellner
Araphoe (s), 3144, Simpson
Aden (s), 2517, Hill
Malwa (s), 1694
Rohilla (s), 2175, Long
Akbar (s), 1441, Baldwin
Thibet (s), 1665, Peters
Indra (s), 2333, Trotter
Ramore Head (s), 2913, Thompson
Clan Macdonald (s), 1716, Starling
Tarapaca (bq), 495, Kennett

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator Oldham
R I M S Nancoury, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Mira, Baghdad and Clan Matheson.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
18	Manica s	Biggs	Delagoa Bay
19	Karagola s	Sheppherd	Bombay
22	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Oberon s	Grate	Hull
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
19	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool
	Urania s	Smith	Hull
20	Golden Cross s	Thomas	Havre
	Karagola s	Sheppherd	Bombay
21	Chupra s	Sheldrick	Colombo
22	Wraggon s	Rowe	Port Said & Amsterdam
	Horatio s	Forth	Bombay
23	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Aurora, Fell, W Cooper and Co, for Amsterdam
" Inishowen Head, Smith, Ralli Brothers, for Rotherdam
" Kestor, Sturgeon, The Bombay Co, not known
" Knight of St George Bevis, W Cooper & Co, for Dunkirk
" Manica, Biggs, D Graham and Co, for Hamburg
" Kapurthala, Robertson, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Persian Gulf

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 25.

Brandreth, Lieut, Bengal, 13th B L I, on leave.

JULY 26.

Blyth, Capt, 10th B L, on leave, from Jhelum.
Roberts, Lt, Bengal, 39th G Rifles, on leave, from Lansdowne.
Hill, Lt, Bo, 20th B I, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Jeypore.
Wyndham, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Murree.
Badley, Major, Bengal R E, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Trotter, Col, Bengal, 21st A and S High, enroute home, from Dalhousie.

JULY 27.

Peile, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd P W O Grs, on leave, from Poona.
Radcliffe, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Mann, Vety Capt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Meerut.
Chalmers, Lt-Col, Ms, on leave, from Simla.
Jones, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, on leave, from Poona.
Blackeny, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Cavy, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Birch, Capt, Ms and Bo, Inspector of signalling, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—JULY 27.

Briggs, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Hendly, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Moberly, Lt, Bengal, 37th Dogras, on leave, to England.
Vidal, Capt, 28th Bo Pioneers, on duty, to Aden.
Trotter, Col, Bengal, 2nd-A and S High enroute home, to England.
Peile, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd P W O Grs, on leave, to England.
Badley, Major Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.
Wyndham, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Wiltshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Blyth, Capt, Bengal, 10th B L, on leave, to England.
Racliffe, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Hill, Lieut, Bo, 20th Bo I, on leave, to England.
Chalmers, Lt-Col, Ms, A G Dept, on leave, to England.
Kingscote, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Ward, Capt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Harworth, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Haworth, 2nd Lt, Bo, K O Royal York L I, on leave, to Europe.
Jones, Lt-Col, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, to England.
Blackeny, Capt, 3rd Bengal Cavl, on leave, to England.
Blundell, Maj-Genl, Bo Comdg, Poona Dist, on leave, to England.
Robert, Lieut, Bengal, 39th G Rifles, on leave, to Europe.
Brandreth, Lieut, 3rd B L, on leave, to England.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Birch, Capt, Ms and Bo Inspector of Signalling, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th July, 1894.

1. It is notified for information that the monsoon drills will commence in the first week of August.—The dates and hours will be published hereafter.

2. The Honor and Glory Match open to Teams of 10 will be fired for on the 6th of October next.—Conditions of metal can be seen at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range this afternoon. A match between Troops will be arranged.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th July, 1894.

It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will *not* be available to members of the Corps this afternoon.

By Order,
(Sd.) H W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable, Sierra Leone-Accra restored.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon, on Monday, the 30th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

HALF-A-LAKH of extra Indian Council Bills on Madras were allotted yesterday at 1s. 1 1-16d.—the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. Consols were unchanged at 101⅝ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were a-half per cent. lower, at £55¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say, to 28⅜d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent per oz. cheaper, at 62¼ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange in London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed an increase in the Bank's Reserve since the previous Wednesday of one per cent., at 67 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent. ; and the market rates of discount at ⅞ per cent. on short London Bills, and 1 1/8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., was quoted in London yesterday at 32s. 6d. per 416 lbs. shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 15-16d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 25-32d. for July-September deliveries, and 3 53-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York 7 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday ; but September Futures were 8 points lower, at 6·73 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Exporters have been quite out of our local Cotton market to-day ; but the Mills have done a moderate business. Their purchases sum up 2,900 bales, consisting of 1,600 Barsee, at Rs. 188 ; 400 Bengal, at Rs. 160 ; 300 Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 198 ; 200 each of Bijapur, at Rs. 176 ; and Khandwa, at Rs. 188¼ ; 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 172 ; and 50 each of Pachora, at Rs. 170¼ ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 186 per candy, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by shippers, the feeling having been quiet, and rates unaltered.

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone, with a small export business passing ; and the price of *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,488	bales.
Wheat	1,905	cwts.
Linseed	3,357	"
Rapeseed	11,957	"
Poppyseed	514	"
Groundnuts	1,179	"
Castorseed	2,073	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, the business has been done for early August shipment to Liverpool, at 16s. 3d. per ton ; for September shipment to Genoa, at 15s. 3d. for Seeds, and 17s. for measurement cargo ; for October shipment, to the same port, at 15s. 9d. for Seeds, 17s. 6d. per ton for Cotton ; and for September-November shipment to Hamburg, at 17s. 6d. for Seeds, and 18s. per ton for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; but no Merchants' Bills being again in the market, rates receded, 1-32d., say, to 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank media of remittance, of which we heard of but little enquiry. From Calcutta we hear that rates there have ruled 1-32d. higher than here, which are as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·37	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 1-16 for Fours for Money and the settlement, and 102 15-16 for the August account ; but rates afterwards hardened to 103⅛, and 103 1/8 in the above positions, respectively, closing, however, at 1-16 per cent. below these quotations, 102½ having been named for 3½ per Cents, and 102¾ for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43.

SHARES have remained very quiet in tone, and almost without movement in rates, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Mill shares ; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit, and an advance of Re. 1½ in Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,210 per share.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 29.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 37, 212 and 193.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 418, 261 and 346.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clarke Whitfeld in E flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—(Local time) Matins, Celebration and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Cannon School.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 247, 385 and 32.
Psalm 63.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 183 and 290.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Anthem "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey.)
Hymns 273 and 286.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 211 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 247, 296, and 23.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 205, 168 and 311.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 65, 237 and 360.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Grant Road, Church.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by T. M. Hudson.
6 p.m.—Sermon by M. T. Carroll.

BOWEN CHURCH.

Apollo Bunder.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Pastor H. A. Crane.

MAZAGAON CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by T. T. [illegible]

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

[illegible]—Matins.
7 a.m.—(Choral) Eucharist ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral) ; Instruction by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
6 p.m.—(Choral) ; Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for Church expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 229 and 240.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 26, 224 and 234.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

(Prince's Dock.)

10 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Psalm 122.
Hymns 94, 191 and 341, 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a service for sailors in the Seamen's Rest near the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All are earnestly invited to attend.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Late Dates. D.	Late Dates. H.	Late Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	27	7	0 p.m.	36	
Teheran	27	3	40 p.m.	..	23
Suez	27	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	15	..	4
" Karachi	..	19	..	1
" Madras	..	30	..	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 26.

10 p.m.	79·9

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

DEATH.

MADDEN—July 21, at Karachi, Isabella Baxter, formerly of Bombay, daughter of the late James Madden, London.

POONA.

DEATH.

KREIS—Conrad Percy Otto, only son of Henry Kreis, born 5th October, 1893, fell asleep, 25th July, 1894, at Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RANDON—July 22, at Rayapuram, Madras, the wife of the Rev R J Brandon, LLD, Acting Chaplain of North Black Town, Madras, of a daughter.

DOBBIN—July 15, at Doonga Gali, the wife of Captain W J K Dobbin, 1st Sikhs, of a son.

HEWAT—July 19, at Murree, the wife of George Hewat, Major, K O S Borderers, of a daughter.

SCOTT—July 17, at Raneegunge, the wife of G F Scott, Bengal Coal Company, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BRANDON—July 22, at Rayapuram, Madras, Marjorie, daughter of the Rev R J Brandon, LLD.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894.

A VERY cursory glance at the last chapter of the recently-issued volume of the "Bombay Gazetteer" is sufficient to show how far the Bombay of the latter end of the nineteenth century is in advance of the Bombay of the closing years of the eighteenth century. At that time, according to the Oriental Memoirs of Mr. Forbes, the generality of the public buildings in a city subsequently to be known as "Bombay the Beautiful" were more useful than elegant. The chief structures were the Government House, custom house, marine house, barracks, mint, treasury, theatre, and prison. There were also three large hospitals—very necessary institutions in those days when in the absence of any real system of drainage and sewage disposal, the unhealthiness of the city was proverbial, and when, almost unchecked, Pestilence walked in darkness, Destruction wasted at noonday. One of the hospitals stood within the gates for Europeans, another was on the Esplanade for the native troops in the Company's service, and a third was situated on an adjacent island for convalescents. No philanthropist had then arisen to build and endow a hospital for the native population. Mr. Forbes describes the only Protestant Church in the town, as "a large and commodious building with a neat tower." There was also a charity school for boys, and a fund for the poor belonging to the Church of England. The Bombay Establishment then had to be content with two chaplains, one of whom resided at the Presidency, and the other alternately at Surat and Broach, where large European garrisons then existed. The Roman Catholics had several churches and chapels in different parts of the island, and it is indicative of the narrow sectarianism of the age that Mr. Forbes should record as something very noteworthy that the Catholics "enjoyed every indulgence from the English Government." The houses of British residents, although neither so large nor elegant as those at Calcutta or Madras were comfortably furnished. Mr. Forbes describes them as "built in the European style of architecture as much as the climate would admit of, but losing something of that appearance by the addition of verandahs or covered piazzas to shade those apartments most exposed to the sun." We are also told that the houses of the rich Hindus and Mahomedans were generally built within an enclosure surrounded by galleries or verandahs "not only for privacy but to exclude the light of the sun." A buildings committee, appointed in 1787, reported that in the absence of any restriction regarding the height of houses the "black inhabitants" had been led by the confined extent of the ground in their part of the city to raise their houses to so great a height as to be injurious to health. The committee also complained that little attention had been given to the breadth of the streets and to keeping them as much as possible straight "cutting each other at right angles." While admitting that sudden remedial measures would be oppressive to many individuals and occasion very heavy expenses, they expressed an opinion that a cure might be effected in the course of a moderate time, without injustice or much expense by proper regulations rigidly adhered to.

Laying down the incontrovertible principle that in all well-regulated communities the convenience of an individual must give way to the public good, the committee recommended a series of improvements, the first being that "the principal street within the town and round the works should be enlarged to fifty feet in width clear of all projections." The cross-streets were to be enlarged to twenty-five feet, and the lanes to fifteen feet. The committee also recommended that all houses to be built in future in the native town should not be raised higher than thirty-two feet, and so long as this limitation was observed there was to be no restriction as to the number of storeys. They considered the projections of the shops in the bazaar or principal street of the "black town" constituted a great nuisance and ought all to be removed as being "positive encroachments on the streets, and receptacles for every kind of filth and nastiness." The principle of individual responsibility was also laid down by the committee, who recommended that each householder should clean daily that part of the street opposite his dwelling-house, and should carry the rubbish and filth to convenient places to be fixed on for that purpose in every street, to be under the direction of the scavenger whose people and carts should attend daily to carry it off. Omission of this duty was to be punishable by fine. It was also proposed, in order to check a growing nuisance that putting goods on the Green or any other open area should be restricted to certain specified merchandise, and that inspection and control should be placed under such authority as might effectually prevent the inconvenience from going beyond the limits allowed by Government. Believing that in many cases, house-owners had encroached beyond their rightful borders, the committee recommended a complete survey and measurement of all private property. Beside the immediate object in view, the proposed survey would "establish future intended improvements by ascertaining the best and most advantageous direction for the streets and lanes." Every person who had thus encroached upon the public thoroughfares was to be heavily fined, and not to be allowed to retain the ground so acquired except by payment of the customary ground rent. The streets were said to be exceedingly in want of repair throughout the whole city. "Those in that part of town inhabited by the natives," said the report, "are in a dreadful situation, and during the rainy season in many parts they are knee-deep in mud." The committee admitted that the only effectual remedy would be the expensive one of forming sewers throughout the entire city to lead off to the sea. They were not, however, prepared to make so sweeping a proposal, and as an alternative suggested that the streets should be regularly formed with a pretty high arch, and where possible should be given a slope for the water to run off. It would also be necessary to give them a good substantial foundation and cover them with shingle and sandstone rubbish, both of which were obtainable in great abundance at no great distance from the town. In conclusion, the report set forth that these improvements should be carried out at the public cost. "It being a matter solely for the benefit, convenience, and healthiness of the inhabitants, they ought in course to bear the burden. The mode of taxation might be easily determined, and could be noways difficult to collect from so rich a community." The recommendations of the committee were approved of by the Board, who, with an evident desire not to send in a heavy bill to Leadenhall Street, ordered that "such part of the regulations as will not incur any expense to the Company must be carried into immediate execution, in particular those which will conduce to cleanliness."

As in the case of the Great Fire of London, the cause of sanitation is often served by visitations of fire, lamentable in all other respects. Bombay was an example of this, when, in 1803, the greedy flames licked up a considerable area in the north part of the town, and rendered homeless a large portion of the native population. Nearly three-fourths of the bazaar to the right of Church Gate together with barracks, customs house, and other public buildings, were destroyed, and there was immense loss of valuable property belonging to native merchants. This gave an opportunity for carrying out the street improvements advocated, some years before, by the Buildings Committee. The Government intimated their willingness to allow the native merchants whose premises had been burnt to build warehouses for the reception, under due precautions, of their goods and counting houses "in so far in respect to both these descriptions of structures as shall be deemed consistent with a due regard to the security of the fort." Objection was taken to any of the proposed new warehouses and offices being of more than two storeys, or otherwise covered than by terraces instead of the pitched roofs then generally in vogue. In instructing a committee, appointed to see the re-building carried out, Government expressed a hope that they would be able to convince the native merchants "of the inadvisableness of their residing in a garrison crowded with lofty structures filled with goods and merchandise, and intersected by such narrow streets as existed before the late fire, and that from the conviction forced on their minds by the late sad calamity they would willingly concur in the expediency of their dwelling-house and families being without the fort, where they ought to be sensible that under the advantage of our insular situation both will be in perfect security." The Government, however, permitted the erection of some of the warehouses in the fort, on the ground that that part of the harbour immediately opposite to the fortification was the only eligible one for the lading of ships, especially during the monsoon. At the same time the Committee were urged to be cautious in the making of the concession, inasmuch as, apart from this circumstance, every mercantile house, especially of the natives, should be situated outside the fort, "as is completely the case at Calcutta, and has, we understand, lately become so at Madras." Before any plan was finally settled care was taken to thoroughly ascertain the rights of possession or property in the tract made waste by the fire. The Committee obtained the services of Captain Brookes, who drew up a plan for the rebuilding on the vacant sites, making the street wider and more commodious in doing so. On going into the details of this scheme, the Committee were so pleased with it that they described it as "combining every useful and every necessary object." The Committee, however, in order to fulfil the letter as well as the spirit of their instructions, directed a meeting to be called of the most respectable natives "so as to reconcile them to the proposed arrangement, or at least to show them every degree of attention by consulting them respecting it." The native merchants objected to the scheme, inasmuch as it did not permit them to re-build upon the same sites and on the same methods as before. However, the Committee overcame these objections, and had the satisfaction of receiving from the Governor an expression of his satisfaction with the "zeal and meritorious exertions" they had displayed. The native merchants had to forego much of the land on which their premises had formerly stood in order to admit of street improvements, but received such consolation for their loss as pecuniary compensation from Government could afford.

MR. G. W. SMALLEY in the *New York Tribune* deals with the subject of Transatlantic Ocean races from a business, not a sporting, point of view. It is not necessary, he points out, in order to constitute a race that two ships should be in sight of each other. More often they are not. But the public wants and will have fast ships, and the majority of the public will go by the fastest. This being so it will not pay to run slow ships, and speed becomes as great a consideration as safety. In illustration of this contention, he instances a line which professed to despise competition in speed, which lived upon its reputation and the superstition of the public. It allowed itself to be passed in the race, and while other ships were yearly shortening the Atlantic passage and establishing records, these ships jogged back and forth between New York and Liverpool, and to all complaints made answer that they had never lost a passenger, except those who had died of old age on the journey. The result was that the public gradually deserted these ships. The line was managed by the most stubborn old gentleman who ever lived, says Mr. Smalley, but he had to give in, and did, and when they once began to build fast ships, they recovered the position they had forfeited ; in part, if not in whole. To recover it in whole was beyond their power for they had allowed rivals to grow up and outstrip them, and many of their old friends who found life too short to be spent on the voyage from New York to Liverpool went over to the new lines and never went back. The fault, therefore, he would have us remember, in criticising managers and officers of steamers, which will race and cause occasionally disagreeable excitement, that the fault lies not with them but with the public. We have not very much to fear in our journeys home from India that any vessel will be driven beyond safe speed for there is so little competition and the mail steamers can so easily run away from other liners that no trial of speed between steamers in sight of one another is likely to occur. The new P. and O. steamers are more powerfully engined than their predecessors, but experience shows that they run to Australia rather than to India, and on that route they have to compete with the Orient liners far more speedy and formidable opponents than they are ever likely to have on the Bombay run.

THERE is little difference in principle between the utilisation of the Gokak falls and those of Niagara, and anyone who wishes to form some idea of the works now being carried out at Niagara need only think of Gokak on a magnified scale. A broad canal leads out of the Niagara river a mile and a quarter above the falls on the American side. Parallel with this, at the far end of it, has been sunk a pit for the turbines, a hundred and fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and two hundred feet deep. At the bottom of this three turbines have been placed in position, each of five thousand horse-power. The water is supplied to them from the canal, through separate sluices, by means of steel pipes seven feet in diameter ; and the tail water is carried off by means of the most gigantic operation of all, a tunnel through the rock, a mile and a quarter long, lined throughout with four courses of brick, and capable of discharging, at a point a little below the Falls, the water required for producing a hundred thousand horse-power. This is but half the limit contemplated by the Falls Power Company who are proposed to sink a second tunnel when necessary and have another scheme on the stocks for a station capable of developing two hundred and fifty thousand horse power. The object of the undertaking is to supply electrical motive force to drive machinery at any point within a hundred miles of the power-station, and this the promoters—Englishmen by the way, not Americans, expect to be able to do at less than steam can be produced even at Buffalo City where coal is procurable at a hill at a dollar and a-half per ton. The turbines falls are to work gigantic dynamos, which will distribute the power desired, and make Niagara itself a city of smokeless factories. Numerous applications for powers await the commencement of operations for the undertaking has every prospect of success. There has been a boom in land at Niagara itself, so many are the manufacturers desiring to establish workshops close to the source of supply, and it appears that allotments are being rented already at two-thirds their full purchase price. In close proximity too the Power Company has built a village which it expects, and no doubt reasonably, will very shortly develop into a large manufacturing centre.

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of a financial contemporary the proposal to raise the duty in diamonds from the ten per cent. of the McKinley tariff to thirty per cent. is regarded in America as a mere *brutum fulmen* of the Silver party, and not likely to be supported in the Senate by the Democratic free silver men, seeing that they are pledged to accept the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, just as that Bill was reported to them by the Senate Finance Committee. It is a straw thrown into the river to see which way the current runs, and if the proposition receives the support of a majority of the Republican senators, it will signify that that party is in earnest in its intention to deal with silver and the tariff in future simultaneously. The Southern Democrats, we are told, prefer free silver to free trade, and are strongly inclined to support Senator Teller in his attack upon England's diamond monopoly. And while the proposed prohibitive duty on diamonds is unlikely to pass during this Congress the hostility of the Republican party to all England's colonial industries, must in future be reckoned with. Senator Lodge, known for his anti-colonial activity, declares that in return for free diamonds and free wool the Cape and Australia can be relied on to discriminate against the mother-country and in favour of the United States ; and, further, that if the United States consistently carries out this policy, either the colonies will break their ties or, as an alternative, England will "swing round" to free silver. These developments of the Republican policy are important as indicating that the party accepts the necessity of settling the silver question which it has avoided during the past ten years. The Republican party has dreams of forming a tariff union by silver-using nations, and hopes to punish England for keeping outside monetary unions, declaring that the opportunity is now arrived for those nations, which have been thwarted at monetary conferences "to trade with one another, and turn their tariff guns along the whole line against Great Britain."

WHILST we in Bombay have within the past fortnight had more rain than we wished for, a severe drought has prevailed in Behar. If there should be no rain within the next few days, says a Muzafferpore correspondent, the situation of the poorer classes will become critical. The Indian corn crop will be ruined for want of moisture. If a general fall of rain should not set in within a week a famine must be the result. Very little paddy has been planted out, and the season is rapidly passing during which transplantation is done. That which has already been planted out is perishing for want of rain. Weather in Behar during the present month has been phenomenal. Many indigo factories have closed their vats for want of water. Already, we learn, the local markets, anticipating a bad season, have raised all the rates for food-grains.

CAPTAIN F. R. H. CHAPMAN, of the 25th Bombay Infantry, whose linguistic attainments and literary taste have brought his name continually before the public of late, has just published a translation of Madame Adam's "Skobeloff." It is contained in a neatly finished little booklet, and is in every way a creditable production. Captain Chapman, in re-telling Madame Adam's story of the "White General," retains much of the grace and elegance of her literary style, and the work loses little, if anything, of its charm by translation.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the P. and O. mail-steamer Oriental, yesterday, were Mr. George Cotton, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and Mrs. Cotton, Colonel Hobday, Surgeon-Major Briggs, Surgeon-Captain Hendly, the Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Major-General Blundell, Captain Leslie, Dr. Moriarty, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, &c.

THE abolition of three cantonments would release three regiments of cavalry and at least one infantry regiment. The Sind Horse at Jacobabad would naturally move forward to Loralai, a station now held by the Bengal Cavalry. The cavalry regiment of the Frontier Force at Rajanpur, and the infantry battalion of the same force at Dehra Ghazi Khan would move into the new country beyond the Gomul, where their presence would soon solve the Waziri problem, as they would be in rear of the tribesmen. It is becoming more and more plain every day, that if the Gomul line of communication is to be kept open, Waziristan must be dominated, the frequent outrages and petty raids in that section having already caused us much annoyance. It is beyond, and not this side of, the Suleimans that our frontier cantonments must be located ; by that means only can the peace of the new borderland be maintained. As matters now stand detachments are worried and warned by patrol and escort duties in the Gomul region, and not the least progress is made towards a thorough control of the Waziris, the only tribe left south of Kurram who are of the least importance. Rajanpur and Dehra Ghazi Khan are drawn upon for men to carry on this harassing work, or to fill the places of those sent through the Gomul to do it. Why should there be any hesitation in facing the fact that a large area of territory, far beyond the old Indus line, has to be looked after, and that permanent garrisons must be stationed within its limits ? The opening out of the Gomul and the occupation of Zhob were admittedly of the highest strategical importance. Is the advantage thus gained to be neutralised by holding on to the useless line of cantonments, Jacobabad, Rajanpur, and Dehra Ghazi Khan ? The troops are in the wrong place. They endure also all the heat and discomfort of the Indus Valley, when cooler and more healthy uplands are open to them ; they learn nothing of frontier warfare in their stations ; and they know that they represent wasted strength. Let them be moved forward, and they will fulfil their proper functions as true guardians of the frontier.

IT is going over a very beaten track, observes a contemporary, to refer once again to the necessity of re-distributing the troops along the North-West Frontier, but events have marched rapidly of late years, and ample justification can be found for returning to the subject. The extension of British influence beyond the Suleiman Range completely changed the military position in the Lower Indus Valley, and now that the Kabul Treaty of 1893 has roughly defined the new borders, there should no longer be any hesitation as to the points which our advanced garrisons should occupy. New Chaman on the south is already held ; the Peshin plateau is fortified ; Loralai and Fort Sandeman have their permanent garrisons ; and strong detachments hold the western approaches to the Gomul Pass. A military road links Dehra Ghazi Khan with Peshin ; the Zhob Valley has been taken over ; and north of the Gomul stream, Spin and Wana, beyond the Waziri hills, are about to come within the border line with the consent of the Amir of Kabul. And yet Jacobabad, Rajanpur, and Dehra Ghazi Khan, all old cantonments, created to guard against raids by the tribesmen in the hill-country west of the Indus, are maintained on their old footing. The railway runs 250 miles beyond Jacobabad ; Rajanpur, a cavalry station, has Loralai 150 miles in advance of it ; while Dehra Ghazi Khan is similarly placed. There is no need now to keep watch and ward in the direction of the Suleimans, for the country beyond the range is part and parcel of British India. Troops are wasted in such positions ; they are much needed elsewhere. Jacobabad and Rajanpur should be absolutely abandoned ; as frontier stations they are obsolete, as training-places for officers and men they are worthless. Dehra Ghazi Khan might still be held by a troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry, though even for these frontier militia might be substituted.

A YEAR or two ago the Indian iron and engineering trades made a desperate effort to bring to the notice of the Government the disadvantages under which they lie because of the India Office policy that all Public Works plant and stores shall be purchased by itself in England. The question was settled by Lord Lansdowne's Government, with a good deal of sympathy and some trifling concessions towards the Indian firms. A couple of months ago it seems to have occurred to the Secretary of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that it was time for him to be "drawing" the Government again about something ; so he drew up a letter informing the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., that this purchase of stores had been for many years a grievance with Indian manufacturers, and after stating his view of the question by implication, invited the Government to state theirs. The Government, however, were not to be hooked in this transparently simple fashion ; and the Chamber have received a reply through the Bengal Government to the effect that the Government of India are busy. This little hint should not be lost on a body which is rather inclined to impair its own usefulness and influence by a petulant and fussy activity. As far as the rights of the case go everyone's sympathy is with the manufacturers. Probably, the Public Works Secretary in his private mind thinks very much the same as the man in the street. But the Government of the country could not go on at all if the various departments were liable at any moment to have to re-open closed questions and to defend adopted principles whenever a secretary of a Chamber felt that he was in the humour for a bout of argument.

THE Duke of Fife presided, on the 5th instant, at the Mansion House, at a meeting in support of the Homes for Working Boys in London. Mr. Balfour, who was among the speakers, said that it was the duty of the City of London to support this institution, which not only tended to relieve suffering and diminish vice, but to turn out good citizens in the future. Amongst the other speakers were Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Q. Hogg, and the Hon. T. H. W. Pelham.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN COREA.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE POWERS SUPPORT BRITISH EFFORTS AT MEDIATION.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a statement to the effect that, at the request of England, the German, Russian, French, and Italian Governments have instructed their representatives at Tokio and Pekin to support the efforts of the British Ministers at those places to avert war.

LATER.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that news has been received to-day of the declaration of war between China and Japan. A report is current that several Chinese warships are in trouble.

Telegraphic communication with Corea is interrupted.

THE FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The House of Lords has read the Finance Bill a second time.

THE WAR AGAINST ANARCHISM.

FRENCH REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

PARIS, JULY 26.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill presented by the Government for the more stringent treatment of Anarchists. The measure provides punishment for incitement to Anarchy, and also deals with the suppression of the Anarchist Propaganda and Press.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 20th July, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 20th instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The final tour of his Excellency the Viceroy is being drawn up. It may now be stated that many of the details have been altered very considerably.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Deane has resumed charge of his appointment as Director of the Remount Department, this morning, vice Colonel Elles proceeding on leave.

THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In the middle of next month, Colonel Mitchell will be appointed to the Quarter-Master-General's Department, to do the work caused by the former's absence, but Colonel Mitchell will not be appointed to officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, but will only be placed on temporary duty in the office.

THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The new rules in connection with the Civil Veterinary Department, which arrived, some time ago, differ very little from those already known to the Officers of the department. The only change, which affects candidates, is that which restricts the period within which officers may revert to military duty, to eighteen months. The Inspector-General of the department will also be entitled to higher pension.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Reports from the Central Provinces are again more favourable. The prices of grain in Saugor have increased, though grain in Chanda is still high.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

Four per cent. Government Promissory Notes, tendered for conversion, into 3½ per Cents, up to the 25th July, are:—In India—Loan of 1832-33, Rs. 8,000; Loan of 1835-36, Rs. 3,63,000; Loan of 1842-43, Rs. 15,31,03,000; Loan of 1854-55, Rs. 29,90,000; Loan of 1865, Rs. 86,84,000; and Loan of 1879 (reduced), Rs. 14,99,000;—total, Rs. 16,66,47,000.

Four per cent. Government Promissory Notes, tendered for conversion into 3½ per Cents, up to the 26th July, are:—In India—Loan of 1832-33, Rs. 11,000; Loan of 1835-36, Rs. 3,86,000; Loan of 1842-43, Rs. 16,79,40,000; Loan of 1854-55, Rs. 45,41,000; Loan of 1865, Rs. 1,08,32,000; and Loan of 1879 (reduced), Rs. 19,09,000;—total, Rs. 18,56,19,000.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The question of exchange compensation allowance, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India is likely to be circulated for opinion before being finally considered in the Executive Council at an early date.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant D. Drake-Brockman has been confirmed as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

The following admissions to the Staff Corps are notified:—Captain F. Younghusband and Lieutenant A. Gabbett.

Leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hobday, Captain F. Blyth, and Lieutenant M. Roberts, for one year each.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Colonel V. Riddel, seventy-six days; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill, six weeks.

Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—T. Spencer, F. Abbott, and G. Radcliffe.

Captain A. Gwyn is confirmed as Deputy Director of the Indian Marine, vice Captain Campbell, resigned, and is also appointed to officiate as Director of the Indian Marine, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Hext.

Commander Street is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director.

Mr. W. Coldstream is permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. S. Harvey James, Secretary to the Government of India, has been granted six weeks' privilege leave, and he will avail himself of it from the 13th August. Mr. Macpherson is likely to officiate during his absence, Mr. Wigley officiating as Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. Macpherson.

The new rule regarding the maintenance of registers of fees realised under the rules in connection with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages is published.

Public Works Department.—Mr. O'Kelly, Telegraph Department, receives temporary promotion, and Mr. P. Madge reverts to his former appointment.

Mr. A. Morton has been confirmed as Locomotive Superintendent.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

With the sanction of Government his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

District Staff.—The 2nd-in-Command of the 14th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Deesa District, vice Major Willcocks, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow District.

Captain Vidal, Wing Commander, 28th Bombay Pioneers, is to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden District, during the absence of Captain Phillips, on leave, or until further orders.

20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Barclay, officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Naylor, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, candidate for the Staff Corps, is to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation.

The transfer of Lieutenant Osborne, from the 72nd Field Battery to the 15th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, ordered in Army Order No. 307, of the 22nd June, is thereby cancelled.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, it is notified that Major Leathem, Gloucestershire Regiment, on vacating the appointment of Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, as 2nd-in-Command.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant Howarth, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST HIGH OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Yesterday, Frank Willard, late Sergeant-Major of the 8th Hussars, and Sergeant Instructor, Assam Mounted Rifles, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a process against Adjutant-General W. Galbraith, of the head-quarters staff, Simla, for having committed an offence against public justice between August, 1893, and July, 1894, with intent to save from legal punishment Colonel Arthur William Kirwan and Captain S. C. McDonnell, of the Assam Mounted Rifles, by suppressing the true results of a military court-of-enquiry, which sat at Dibrugarh, in last August, for three days. He further charged General Galbraith with framing or causing to be framed a writing which he knew to be incorrect, with intent to save the above Officers from legal punishment, well knowing it would cause injury to the complainant. The latter said he had not only suppressed the court-of-enquiry proceedings, but said those proceedings were against him, whereas General Galbraith well knew they were in his favour, and the charges against other two Officers were fully proved. The charges against these Officers, complainant said, were of rendering to Government falsified returns, these charges having been fully proved at a court-of-enquiry, the proceedings of which were suppressed by General Galbraith to complainant's detriment. The magistrate took time till to-day to consider; and to-day he refused the application.

CHOLERA IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

There has been a very heavy mortality from cholera at Cawnpore, during the last few days. Mr. Penney, Deputy Commissioner of Unao, died there, after three hours' illness, from cholera.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

It is now estimated that over twenty thousand troops will be concentrated about Lahore during the Viceregal durbar, of which the Imperial Service Troops will furnish five thousand.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan (extra) for Bombay left here, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning, and the steamer Maria Valerie, of the same Company, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay, on the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
2¾ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¾
Bar Silver	28½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £28,700,000, increase, £2,00,000; public deposits, £6,200,000, decrease, £300,000; other deposits, £38,100,000, increase, £500,000; other securities, £20,000,000, decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £29,700,000, increase, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 67 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE BREACHES ON RAILWAY LINES.

TELEGRAPHING at a late hour, last night, our correspondent at Surat says:—

Two hundred houses have been washed away in the river-side villages. One corpse has been found in Kankarakbadi. Another Koli from Kawas has been drowned. The destitute are engaged by farmers on fields, and relieved from starvation. Some fields have been enriched by silt; others have been washed away. Flocks of sheeps and other cattle were carried away by the floods. Notwithstanding timely warning damages were considerable. Villagers detained in Kader are fed by some charitable gentlemen of the place.

THROUGH communication on the G. I. P. R. as well as B. B. and C. I. R. has not yet been established, and we continue to receive letters, parcels, &c., by Calcutta, Punjab, and Guzerat mails still some hours behind the usual time.

On the G. I. P. Railway the authorities expected to open through traffic so early as last Thursday on the Thull Ghats, but the recent heavy showers of rain, which were experienced on the Ghats on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday made it impossible to make the necessary repairs, and though from four to five thousand hands were busily engaged in carrying out the work the railway authorities were not in a position to run trains on the Ghats. The Mussic bridge, of course, will take some time to be re-constructed and so completed as to allow trains to go across the river.

If the Ghats are found capable of allowing railway traffic on them, which the authorities hope they would be by to-day, the Punjab, Calcutta, and Jubbulpore mails will be received in Bombay four hours earlier than is the case now, because in that event the authorities intend to run trains on the Ghats, and tranship passengers and luggage across the Mussic river over a temporary suspension bridge. The transhipment, it is estimated, would take half-an-hour, which time the trains will make up when they are running in the safe districts.

On the B. B. and C. I. Railway through communication is practically restored on the main line, but the branches do not yet allow of it. At Itola boats have to be provided for passengers and luggage to go across the river, while at other places slight breaks obliged the passengers to walk the distance or go across on trollies.

From the office of the acting Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, we last night, received the subjoined official report:—

"The breaks on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, near Ferozpore, were repaired, and through communication on that line was restored yesterday, the 26th July. The breaks between Wadhwan and Viramgaum were also repaired yesterday, and it is expected that repairs between Viramgaum and Jaklwada will be completed, and the low level bridge over the Mahi, at Sevalia, bemade passable for trains to-night. The repairs at the remaining breaks on this Company's system, *viz.*, (1) at the Dhadbar, near Itola, on the main line, (2) between Dohad and Limkhera, on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway; (3) near Bhilapur on his Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway; and (4) on the Mehsana-Viramgaum Branch are being pushed on."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola (captain E. C. Russell), arrived yesterday from Karachi. She encountered heavy monsoon to Dwarka, thence to Verawal moderate, and thence to Bombay light monsoon with equalls, rain, and overcast sky throughout.—The same Company's s. s. Chanda came in port yesterday under the command of captain J. F. Simpson. She experienced fine monsoon throughout the passage.—The same Company's s. s. Pemba (captain W. H. Rothwell), came in from the Persian Gulf, experienced fine weather in the Gulf, and thence ordinary monsoon.—The City Line s. s. City of London, captain Robert C. Warden, came in yesterday from Glasgow. She met with fine weather and light monsoon.—The Italian steamer Bormida, captain E. Denegri, which entered port yesterday from China, bad ordinary monsoon.

IN Edinburgh, on the 5th instant, Lord Kyllachy resumed the hearing of the action for divorce by Claude Alexander, junior, of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, against his wife, *née* Lady Diana Montgomerie, daughter of the late Lord Eglinton. The lady was again in court. Miss Houlden stated that on one occasion Harold Ellison and Lady Diana were photographed together. Afterwards Lady Diana, in her bedroom, said to witness it was an awful thing to have married the wrong man. Allison had sent a note to the respondent through witness. The note was pushed under her bedroom door enclosed in one earnestly entreating her to deliver it. Shortly after this the house-keeper came to her room, and said something unpleasant had occurred. Witness gave the note to Mrs. Alexander, remarking that she declined to become a go-between, and must tell Mr. Alexander. Respondent then told her what it was that had happened. She said, "Claude came to my room last night, and Allison was there." Mrs. Alexander declared she would go away with Allison, but witness dissuaded her. On seeing Mr. Alexander later witness told him of the confession, and asked him for the loan of a sovereign, as she was short of money. He lent her two sovereigns, which she had repaid. Evidence was also given as to Lady Diana Alexander and Allison being found together under peculiar circumstances in a wood near Lochmaben, last May. The case was then adjourned.

AT a certain suburb in North London there is a healthy rivalry between church and chapel on the temperance question. The other day, the Baptists, much to the chagrin of the Church folk, secured the services of a distinguished lady of title to address their anniversary gathering. But she was new to the neighbournood and lost her way. There being no policeman handy, she es ayed to ask a labouring man if he could tell her where Lady So-and-So was to speak that night. "Oh, yes, mum," was his too frank reply; "I'll show yer. My missis 'ave gone to 'ear 'er, so I'm out for a bloomin' spree."

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

Two women hitherto more especially distinguished for their connection with remarkable men—the wife of the late President and the mother of the new President of the French Republic—now deserve honour on their own account. Madame Carnot has shown an example of noble independence in her renunciation of the pension offered her as widow of the assassinated President. This is the simple, touching letter of refusal she addressed to M. Meline:—

Cher Monsieur,

Jai lu hier au soir dans la *République francaise* l'article intitule: "Pension nationale."

M. le President du Conseil était venu au nom de ses collègues, m'entretenir d'un proget de pension ou donation.

Mais, bien que tres touchés, nous avons estimar, mes enfants etui, que la France, en faisant au Président Carnot, avec une telle unanimité, des obsèques nat'onales si grandioses, lui a rendu le suprême hommage, le seule digne el'elle et de lui. CECILE CARNOT.

⁂

By her refusal of the national pension of £1,000 per annum the widow of the President, who spent all his allowance of £48,000 on the functions of his office, is now reduced to an income of about £600 a year, four hundred of which belongs to herself, the rest being M. Carnot's private fortune—a poor allowance for one who has been used to life at the Elysee as the head of French Republican society.

⁂

This last act of Madame la Presidente will endear her memory in the hearts of the French people by whom her goodness and her affability were always appreciated. Madame Carnot is the daughter of M. Dupont White, a celebrated lawyer, and General Secretary at the Ministry of Justice in 1848, and, according to report, she inherits much of his talent. She is the translator of "Stuart Mill," a most difficult and obscure work, published by her father. In her retirement she will, it is hoped, find solace in again taking up the literary work from which her pressing social duties mostly debarred her of late years.

⁂

Presentiments play such a part in many people's lives, that few people will be surprised to hear that, according to the *Petit Parisien*, Madame Carnot at the moment of the President's departure for Lyons was seized with unaccountable lowness of spirits. So much so, that full of solicitude on M. Carnot's behalf, she wrote at once to the Mayor of Lyons, M. Gailleton, who is also a physician, to ask him to look after the health of her husband. She begged of him to shorten the official receptions, when the President showed signs of fatigue after the banquets, and when the temperature was high, to see that he was protected from cold. Then, on the day of his assassination, she asked through the telephone if the weather was fine at Lyons. In a few minutes the answer came that it could not be finer? A quarter-of-an-hour later the same fear seized her." "Ask again," she said, smiling, "if it is not raining. The climate of Lyons is so changeable.' A favourable reply reassured her again for a short time. But she remained anxious, and in a few hours the despatch was brought to her with the awful intelligence of the President's assassination—the confirmation of her presentiment.

⁂

In another, and perhaps even more difficult, way Madame Casimir-Perier has shown her devotion to the French Republic. It takes courage to accept the office of President at the present crises. Madame Casimir-Perier showed herself capable of immense self-sacrifice in exhorting her son to offer himself as candidate for the Presidentship. The Paris *Figaro* describes the new President's reluctance to allow himself to be proposed—as he said himself, because "For this mission, as I conceive it, I do not yet feel myself prepared." But at last his mother, who had been present while his friends tried unavailing to persuade him, said quite simply: "My son, when it is a question of duty, and perhaps also of peril, a Casimir-Perier should always be prepared," and without any further difficulty he gave in his name as candidate—heroism is evidently not dead in the women and men of the Republic!

⁂

The good feeling between England and France has not only been extended by formal telegrams of sympathy, but by the very sympathetic autograph letter addressed by her Majesty the Queen to Madame Carnot. Her Majesty writes as one woman who has known trouble to another, and gracefully forgets in her wish to show her fullest sympathy, the high and mighty distinction between the Queen of a Royal line and the untitled Republican widow.

⁂

It is thought that the Queen will wish to give Prince Albert's name to the new great grandson, though if general feeling were consulted it would probably be found that the good old English George or Edward would be more acceptable to the nation. But it is a long cry to the day when this small baby may be made King as George VI., or Edward IX., and if it pleases her Majesty to call him after his German great grandfather instead of her own people, why should we worry? We may be all dead and gone before he comes to his honours.

⁂

When the Duchess of York is well enough she will go first to visit the Queen at Osborne. Her Majesty has arranged to have the Royal christening take place at Whittingham Church at the end of the month, when the Emperor of Germany will be able to be present as one of the sponsors—the other being the Czarewitch.

⁂

The Duke of York took part with their Royal Highness and the Prince and Princess of Wales in the opening of the Great Tower Bridge last Saturday. But, according to report of many ladies, who were anxious to see how he bore the new dignity of father, he is still very boyish and very shy—his bashfulness in delivering his speech quite interfering with its effect—for not a single word of it was heard. All the same, the Tower Bridge is open—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales managed that.

⁂

Among the strange callings of women, the most incongruous and unsuitable is that of a regimental colonel. I read lately that there are eight women colonels in the German army. They are the Empress of Germany, the Dowager-Empress, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Queen Victoria of England. It goes without saying that they could hardly draw a sword to save their own lives, not to talk of fighting battles. But they doubtless look well in uniform, and find the pay useful.

⁂

Miss Margaret Benson, who lately took the degree of Doctor of Science at London University, is the fourth woman who has attained that distinction. The first, in 1884, was Doctor Sophie Bryant, whose name is well-known in connection with the North London Collegiate School, and as a prominent speaker in the Liberal cause. The others are Miss Charlotte Angus Scott, in 1885, and Miss Ogilvie in 1893.

⁂

The author of "Bonnie Leslie," and other novels, Mrs. Herbert Martin, has a new story in the press, called "Suit and Service." Mrs. Martin is another illustration of what old people call "Cat after kind" in cultured modern language, heredity. Her mother, Mrs. Le Breton, wrote "Memories of seventy years ago," and her great grandfather, Dr. Aikin, and his sister, Mrs. Barbauld were joint authors of "Evenings at Home," a book which was popular amongst the classes, not the masses, when our great grand parents were boys and girls. Mrs. Martin has been writing for about fifteen years, and finds her inspiration, not in the whirl of London life, but in the placid retirement of Worcestershire.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening, between the Rovers and the North Loyal Lancashire Regiment from Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—

ROVERS.		NORTH LOYAL LANCASHIRE.
H J Eastwood	Goal	Lyons
L G McFarlane Stevenson	Backs	Catterall Holmes
J Walton N Catchpole J Allan	Half-backs	Potter Merle Woodward
H O Coates C Brown J Langton T Simpson L Muir	Forwards	Brennan Connelly Duckworth Abbot Mulligan

Reserves: F Hogan, C Aldridge, and C Smith

THE members of the Royal Navy Clubs of 1765 and 1785 entertained the First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer, K.G., and the heads of departments of the Admiralty, at their annual dinner to these officials on the 4th instant. Admiral Sir William Dowell was the president on this occasion, and besides the guests, between sixty and seventy admirals, captains, and commanders were present. This is the oldest of naval clubs, and in their time Lords Nelson and Collingwood, Sir Thomas Hardy, and nearly every naval officer of distinction has belonged to it. Lord Spencer, in response to his health proposed by the President, remarked that since he was last the guest of the club it had been an eventful year, both at home and abroad. The Board of Admiralty had not been unmindful of the interests of the Navy, and had taken steps to make a strong and independent fleet sufficient to maintain our superiority on the sea. The difference between the present Government and the last was that the Conservatives laid their hands on the table, thus exposing their programme to every foreign nation, but the existing Government did not consider it advisable to proclaim to the whole world what they intended to do. Lord Spencer paid a graceful compliment to the late Government officials who ordered two of the swiftest vessels as torpedo-destroyers in the world, and said that they had been beaten lately by a yet more "daring" competitor.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

YOU young people—you poor, ignorant, young people!—you who live in a land where all the churches have been "restored," the old pews cleared out, the three-decker pulpit taken away, the choir placed in the chancel, and the services rendered with such care and thought of beauty and fitness as may be possible—what do you know of the time forty years ago and more, when the churches all over the country were sinking into the condition of badly built barns? There are no such churches left, or, if any, only one here and one there. For my own part I know of only two such churches. One of them is in Norfolk; the other—but I will not tell. A third church there was, a church in the City of London, but it is now restored. They took away the fungi which had grown under the pulpit and in the deserted pews; they took away the pews; they substituted open seats, and now it is like any other reputable and seemly church. Even in the "Evangelical" churches a breath of brightness has been wafted in from the new atmosphere outside; the hymns are taken with a little life; the sermons are shorter; there is some joy in the service. You young people! If you could only come back with me to the year 1850, and sit beside me in a certain church of my recollection! The singing was done in a gallery over the altar. My heart sinks still when any one so much as mentions Jackson's "Te Deum," which, at their pace, dragged on for a quarter of an hour; the hymns were taken slow—so slow—far, far slower than you can imagine as possible; the sermon lasted an hour, never less; and we were dismissed every Sunday, morning and evening, with the comfortable assurance that it was next to impossible that we should get saved.

The great change—the change in the external forms of religion, which means so much—came not from Oxford, but from Cambridge. The High Church doctrines were revived at Oxford; the external things came from Cambridge. I have before me the History of what is called the Ecclesiological movement. It began with two men, J. M. Neale and E. J. Boyer (who sends me the history of the work), and they began in the year 1837. Harvey Goodwin, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, joined them; F. A. Paley, Beresford Hope, and many others afterwards of distinction. They formed themselves into an association, called the Cambridge Camden Society. The work of the society speedily awakened a responsive feeling all over the country; the old slovenly churches were restored, somehow; the old slovenly services were abolished. Here, for instance, is an example of the church then common. The pulpit, a double box for reader and preacher, is stuck against the wall over the altar; the clerk has his box down below. This church was a Proprietary Chapel at a fashionable watering place. I wonder if it was Hastings, where there is still a church distantly resembling it. That greater attention to the Church services brought to the front and exaggerated certain parts of Church doctrine was inevitable; they were the parts left "over" at the Reformation in deference to the weaker brethren. Of late years these seem to be playing a less prominent part. However that may be, you young people, I say, can have no idea of the condition of things out of where the Cambridge Camden Society lifted the country. It is a great thing, you must acknowledge, to have changed the face of religion in England; to have driven out the old Calvinistic gloom; the terror and the despair; the doubt and fear, that lay in all the souls in England.

A correspondent complains that I have been invading the domains of "business," and that I had better stick to literary topics. What are the "business" questions on which I have spoken? There are two points which may be considered as belonging to "business." The first point is that, if all the work wanted for the Government were made abroad, and purchased of foreigners, a vast army of Englishmen would have to starve or emigrate. It does not require a city training to understand so much. The other point is this. In certain parts of the country the lands are dropping into uncultivated wastes; the causes which have produced this calamity are operating more or less in many parts of the island; and with yearly increasing strength. It does not require a residence in the city to understand this. Whether we should be any better under some other laws is arguable. Whatever the cause, unless some remedy be found, the greatest national disaster that ever befell any country will be upon us—perhaps in the lifetime of men already with grey beards. And it does not require a city training to understand so much. Of things that truly pertain to "business," except the business of books, I cannot and will not pretend to speak.

Here is a small illustration of the coming depreciation in the value of everything. The literary world is greatly exercised by a certain circular issued by the two great circulating libraries. They are going to reduce the price of three-volume novels by, approximately, 3s. a copy. Very well. What is going to happen? A great number of three-volume novels are produced for no other purpose than to stuff the boxes of the country subscribers. No one wants them; they will not go into a cheap edition; the writers are paid a very small sum for them. If the loss incurred by this change is made to fall upon these writers, it will no longer be worth their while to continue in the business. If it falls upon the publishers, it will hardly be worth while for them to go on producing these things. It seems, therefore, as if this particular class of three-volume novel would cease to exist unless authors can be found to live on porridge, as they did in Smollett's time. Meanwhile, given the novel which is in demand, the popular novel, of which, say, twelve or fifteen hundred copies, or more, are taken by the libraries, there will be a certain deduction from the proceeds of such a novel—roughly, 3s. a copy will be lost—which will have to be borne by author and publisher. It will be a serious loss, but it will not be ruin. If the libraries are suffering from the commercial and the agricultural depression, I am sure I see no reason why they should not reconsider the price given for a form of book which is only presented in that form for themselves. At the same time, there is an old wise saying, *quieta non movere.* There seems to me a very great danger of bringing about a complete revolution in the book business; a revolution which may possibly prove most damaging to circulating libraries; in such a case as this, however, I prefer to prophesy *after* the event.

About seventeen years ago the Vicar of a certain country parish discovered a lad of twelve or so reading; he passed the cottage where the boy lived every day; and every day that boy was reading; he spoke about him to the schoolmaster, who told him that the boy was always first in his lessons, and that he borrowed and read every book that he could find. Now the Vicar was a great scholar, and a man who wrote books as well as read them; the heart of such a one is soft, and goeth forth readily to a brother in the noble army of bookmen; therefore, he bade the boy to the Vicarage, and spoke with him. He did more, this excellent Vicar; he taught the boy things which he could not learn in the village school—even Latin and Greek and French. He gave him books; he cultivated his taste; he filled him with an enthusiasm for literature; in fact, he spoiled an excellent apprentice and converted him into one who could only be happy as a scholar. Then he sent him up to London and introduced him to another Samaritan. Presently the boy had the desire of his heart; he lived henceforward among books; he became a reviewer; he edited books; he earned, honourably, a modest livelihood; he made a good name, not yet for original work, but for good and trustworthy work; he became a man of many friends; he was a young man of winning manners, pleasant aspect, pleasant voice; he was free from petty vices and the meaner failings; he hated injustice, falsehoods, unrealities of all kinds; he loathed the rancorous personal spite which too often finds its way into papers; he was on the highway to a high position in the world of letters—when—alas! alas!—Fate closed the scissors, and he now lies dead—dead—stricken down untimely. The pity of it! The pity of it! I think I never did anything for that boy at all, except to talk with him. But, like many others, I loved the boy. And now he is dead! And nothing more can be done for him at all!

Eastney Farm, July 1, 1905.

Dearest Dorothy,—The last week has been more eventful, I am sure, than any other week has been, or ever could be, in this humble life of mine. One is born—that is an event of the greatest importance to a person, but, you see, we are not conscious of its importance at the moment. We die—that also is an event of the greatest importance, considered from any point of view. We marry—that seems to me an event of greater importance still for a woman. Lastly, one is engaged—and to a man one too loves from the very outset. And that, dear friend of my heart, is the case with your Cicely.

How am I to begin? The man Newbegin—the Worm—had offered me his hand and a half share in family argument—Oh! the joy of perpetually arguing!—with an income derived from canned fish imported by his company. I was in despair, I wonder now how I could write so lightly about it. In the evening the Pater came home and made a confession to me; he is quite hopelessly broken up. There has been a crash in the city; hundreds of merchants once well to do are broken up with him, and can never again . . . "My dear," he said, "it is the last crash. The city is hopelessly ruined. Nothing now remains but to disperse; the population of London has already shrunk by one-half, the trade by four-fifths; thousands of clerks are destitute, they must leave the city which can no longer support them. Whither will they go? What will they do? Nay, what can I do? At fifty it is too late to begin a new trade. And there are no trades left at all, child! I know that you do not like this man Newbegin. But consider, he offers you a home, in return for companionship. Take him, I met him to-day, and he wants an answer." I sat down at once and accepted him on his own condition—that of companionship. When the thing was done I confess that I felt about as low and poor as a girl can. But it was a relief to dear Pater, and that is always something.

It was Monday evening. When I had written the letter I took my hat and walked slowly over to the ruins of the Church. The sun was gone down, but the summer twilight lay over everything. The shadows under and between the grand old trees were deep and dark; here and there a white tombstone rose above the rank grass; there was no breeze; the evening was perfectly calm and quiet; only one heard an occasional restless twitter in the branches as a bat flew noiselessly overhead. I sat on the stone—an altar tomb—which the vicar had cleared for me, and I fell to crying—my dear Dorothy—if you were going to marry a Newbegin, and to be rewarded by a half share of the family arguments—you would cry. However, presently a hand was laid upon mine. It was the Vicar. "My dear," he said, "it was formerly the happy duty of the Church to carry consolation, even if he could bring no help. You are unhappy—can the Church bring you consolation?"

I told him everything—even the condition of my proposed marriage. He heard me in silence. He kept silence for awhile. Then he lifted up his hand and spoke. "How long, O Lord?" he cried; and I knew that the tears were in his eyes as they were in his voice. "How long? Thy temples lie in ruins. Thy people are scattered. They have destroyed the goodly face of the land which was wont to smile with fields of golden grain. They have driven away the strength and life blood of the people. They have ruined a mighty Empire. They have converted the most goodly land of the whole world into a wilderness. They are taking from women the holy hope of tender children and brave sons. They are taking from men the gift of love which alone can make them unselfish. Nothing is left—nothing but the mean and sordid wrangle over the cause of decay and the origin of ruin. How long, O Lord?" He paused. Then turned to me. "My dear," he asked, "must this thing of iniquity go on? Is there no help? Must your young life be sacrificed to this—this?"

"Alas!" I replied, "there is no help. My father is hopelessly ruined. What is left for me but to accept the only safety that offers? There is no help——"

"There is help!"

It was the voice of a man. He stepped out of the darkness from the ruins of the church. A young man—tall and strong. He stood before us.

"Forgive me," he said, "I have heard what has been said. I was thinking of other things. I did not at first listen. I ought to have stopped you. But—there *is* help."

"Since there is help, sir," said the Vicar, "we must forgive—what were else——. Pray, sir, what is the nature of your help?"

"Let this young lady, with her father, with all her friends, leave this country, which is indeed accursed, and come away—come to us."

"And in what part of the world . . ?"

"With us there is room for all; for as many as choose to come. In Matabele we want women; we want wives. We love women in Matabele; we do not want them to share in argument—pshaw! argument! We want sweet-hearts; we want, besides, dairymaids, governesses, cooks, nurses, all kinds of people. Madam," he turned to me, standing bare-headed, "I do not know you. I do not know if you really belong to our village—."

"Our village?" cried the Vicar. "Then who are you?"

"You do not remember me. I was only a boy of twelve or so when we went away. But I remember you. Vicar, won't you ask after your old friend, the Squire, my father?"

Now you know all, my dear Dorothy. The rest I will tell you when we meet, in a day or two—how I consented to stop the letter; how Frank—his Christian name is Frank—walked home with me and saw the Pater and talked with him; how he called the next day; how we went to see the old house together; how, in the gallery, where the mouldering portraits of his forefathers hung, he told me he loved me. Oh! Dorothy dear, I have so much to tell you! And I am so happy! And oh! how greatly to be pitied is that poor Newbegin!

We go to London in a week; we sail in a fortnight. Frank is eager to get out of this country, where every thing he sees drives him mad. The Pater renews his youth, I think. My dear, in a real country, where things go by nature and fields are cultivated, fruit grown, enemies fought, and means contrived, Man, I have found, is a most masterful creature. Frank will have his own way in everything. Of that I am quite sure. What other way, I should like to know, could make me happy?—Your loving

CICELY.

P.S.—I forgot to say that Mr. Newbegin is ruined too. His Company for the Importation of Canned Fish from the Antarctic has been cut out by another which goes a halfpenny cheaper. I don't think he takes so much pride as he did in mere cheapness. The Vicar goes out with us.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SIR JAMSETJEE P. B. INSTITUTION VS. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

THIS the second match in the first round of the Schools Cricket Competition, was played on the Esplanade, on Wednesday last, and attracted considerable attention. On winning the toss the Parsees went in to bat, and contrary to expectation were dismissed for but 54 runs, of which Wacha and Tavaria each claimed 13. The bowling honours were shared by Thorpe, five for 29, and Gilder three for four. When the St Peter's boys went in the match seemed quite an open thing, but Tavaria and Oonwala, helped by the ground sodden by recent rains, managed to dispose of their opponents for 42 runs, Tavaria took five wickets for 20, and Oonwala the same number for one run less. On going in again a second time the Parsee boys played the right game under the circumstances and went in for hitting, and their opponents having hardly any change bowling to fall back upon had to field out till 139 runs were scored. Tavaria was again conspicuous with a well hit 37, Daruwala and Mistry coming next with 28 and 25, respectively. Wanting 152 to win on a worn wicket the St. Peter's boys fared badly at the start, but principally owing to some spirited hitting by Thorpe they put together 91 runs, thus losing the match by 60 runs. In the second innings Tavaria took four wickets for 26 runs and Vasaigara the same number for 35. For the other side the most successful bowler in the second innings was Brewin who took five wickets for 42 runs.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL VS. ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

It is so rarely that a century is made upon the Bombay ground, and especially when stumps are pitched upon that part of the Esplanade which is given up to polo playing that the performance of young Colabawalla of the Fort High School in carrying out his bat for 113 out of 186 for five wickets in the above match is a performance worthy of notice, all the more so when the state of the ground on which the match was played is considered—a wicket all in favour of bowlers—and bowling not so poor as the score would lead one to suppose. The runs were obtained without a chance by patient and watchful cricket and not by wild slogging. The Association is evidently doing good work by unearthing talent and the existence of such cricketers is a hopeful sign for the future of Parsee cricket. The Xavierites on going in first were all disposed of for 39 runs, a result mainly due to faulty judgment in running, four batsmen paying a penalty. Shantaram 15 and N. Saklatwala 13 shaped very well but were both run out. Master took four wickets for 24 runs and Battliwala two for 13. At the call of time the Fort High School had made 186 for five wickets. Besides Colabawalla the other run-getters were Master 27 and Patel 21. The Fort High School won the match by five wickets and 147 runs. Next week there will be four matches.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ATHLETIC CLUB.

A SCRATCH match will be played to-day between teams captained by Sergeant W. H. Jackson and Gunner G. A. Brimmell. All members are requested to turn out. Play commences at 2-30 p.m.

THE following gentlemen will compose the Gymkhana team against Colaba Garrison, this day. Match will commence at 1-45 p.m.:—Mr. Macbeth (captain), Mr. J. C. Brooks, Mr. F. Clark, Captain Hatherall, Messrs. Dunk, Creagh, Raymond, Haydon, Major, Cheetham, and John.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of this society was held at their Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, Mr. H. A. Acworth, president, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced:—Mr. H. N. Alexander, Superintendent of Police, 69, Civil Lines, Poona. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors.

TO THE LIBRARY.

From Berlin.—Vehandlungen der Gesellschaft, Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin Band, XXI. 1894, No. 6.

From Berlin.—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft, Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin Band, XXIX. 1894, No. 2.

TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. W. R. Sandford, Madras Railway, Arkonam, A few earthen Mangalam pots, found from the Paudyan graves, in the Coimbatore District.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra's Paper on "North Indian Folk-Lore about Thieves and Robbers," was then read. Mr. Mitra said that in India every profession has its gods and goddesses to whom the persons following that profession pay their homage for success. The vegetable sellers, the palanquin-bearers, and the boatmen have their own gods; so the Indian thieves and robbers and the rest of the marauding fraternity have also their goddesses whom they worship in the belief that success in their pilfering expeditions depends on the favours or frowns of those female deities. The goddess Kali in her various incarnations is the deity generally worshipped by the Indian robbers. Mr. Mitra then gave an interesting description of the superstitions believed in by the thieves and of their religious practices and customs.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliment to the chair finished the business of the meeting.

A COPY of the third-folio Shakespeare was sold, the other day, at Sotheby's, and fetched as much as £205, Mr. Quaritch being the lucky purchaser, and the same gentleman paid £59 for a copy of the second-folio Shakespeare. Milton's "Poems," both English and Laten, first edition—specially interesting as being John Evelyn's copy—was sold for £63 to Mr. Quaritch, whilst "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes," first edition, fetched £10 15s. (Pickering). A few other notable prices were: Sowerby's "English Botany" with Hooker's supplement, forty volumes, £31 (Quaritch); Walton and Cotton's "The Complete Angler," printed by Whittingham, £19 10s.; and Whitney's "A Choice of Emblems and other Devices," a rare volume printed at Leyden in 1586, bound by Riviere, £19 10s. (Quaritch). The three days' sale realised nearly £3,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is reported that two postal runners in the service of the Amir were murdered recently in the Shilman and Mullagori countries, and that an attempt was made on the life of a third.

A CORRESPONDENT from Rangoon furnishes an account of a plucky rescue from drowning at Rangoon on the 17th instant. A sampan conveying a Mr. Pecktall, a tally clerk, ashore from the s. s. Palitana, capsized precipitating its occupant into the water. He was about to sink when Ross, a gunner on the same vessel, went to his rescue, and managed to get him safely ashore. This, it is stated, is not the only instance in which Ross has been able to save a drawning man.

MR. T. C. LEWIS, whose appointment as Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was announced, a few days ago, will relieve Mr. Nesfield on the 30th September. By that date he will have inspected most, if not all, of the large European schools in the Punjab.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 244 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 300 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 308. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from measles, 105 from fevers, 17 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa, and 154 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE up-passenger train of the North-Western Railway, on the 18th instant, left the line between Sohan and Rawalpindi stations owing to the bank having sunk from heavy rain. Two engines and five vehicles, including three third-class carriages were derailed, and it was some twenty-four hours before the line was cleared and repaired and through communication resumed.

THE main line of the North-Western Railway between Kotri and Petaro was blocked, on the morning of the 21st instant, by the tender wheels of the engine and twelve wagons of a goods train leaving the rails, owing to the bank being washed away. Passengers and mails had to be transhipped, and the line has now been repaired and through communication resumed.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes:—"I believe the Peralom-Karikal Railway line will soon be constructed. The financial part of the project appears to be settled. The Agent of the South Indian Railway has been asked by the Governor of Pondicherry to send a revised estimate in view of certain modifications in the plans recommended by a French surveyor who was deputed to examine those prepared by the South Indian Railway. Both plans show the same alignment. The alterations suggested are merely in regard to land widths, and the French want a more elaborate terminus constructed at Karikal than the one proposed.

THE main line of the North-Western Railway has been breached near Madeji Station below Ruk Junction owing to the left bank of the Sukkur Canal bursting. The breach is forty feet wide. The left bank of the Sukkur Canal is also breached between Ruk and Bagarji stations, and the flood is passing under the main line bridges. The right bank of the same canal has been breached by the Begari Bund flood, and hence the damage to the railway. Through communication, it is hoped, will be restored in twenty-four hours. Meanwhile passengers and mails are being transhipped.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPORE has wired to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi asking the local board to draw up an estimate for the necessary repairs to the damaged minaret of the Jumma Musjid, and stating that, as already announced, his Highness will bear all the costs. The local members and heads of departments met, on Tuesday morning, at the musjid for this purpose.

SARDAR ARUR SINGH, who was originally a jemadar of a native infantry regiment and had distinguished himself during the war in Egypt, has just returned to the Punjab after staying for twenty years in England with the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, whom he accompanied to France and Russia, and was present at the time of his death from paralysis in a hotel at Paris. The Sardar's services were lent to the Maharaja at his special request. After his death the Prince of Wales employed the Sardar as his native aide-de-camp, and has just granted him two years' furlough to enable him to visit his native land.

THE ugly breach on the Grand Trunk Road near the Ferozepore Cantonments was closed by the civil authorities under the Deputy Commissioner's personal supervision on Sunday. The work was so promptly done that in a few hours' time the traffic on the Grand Trunk Road was resumed. The Railway people were also at work to close the breach in the line, and the work became far easier when the rush of water was stopped by the closing of the breach in the road which had caused all the mischief. There is a bridge on the Grand Trunk Road a short distance from the Railway breach, and if the Railway authorities had made an opening corresponding with this bridge which shows the line of the natural drainage, no accident might have happened.

THERE have been about a hundred and seventy deaths from cholera at Cawnpore within the last eight days. City limits are prohibited by the officer commanding the troops in cantonments; otherwise there is no restriction.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. LAWRIE, of Hyderabad, has been appointed President of the Surgery and Eye Section of the Indian Medical Congress. Among the many important subjects which come under this section are the chloroform question and the organization of first aid on the battle-field in relation to the modern system of concentrating troops, and the character of their armaments. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, of Calcutta, will preside at the Medicine and Pathology Section, and Surgeon-Major W. G. King, Madras, at that of Public Health. The subjects coming under the last head are thoroughly exhaustive, including even a paper on appropriate shoes and head-gear for India, and it is in this section that the general public will naturally take most interest. Several sections, such as those devoted to obstetrics and diseases of women and children, medico-legal medicine and indigenous drugs, have up to the present been unallotted. A native practitioner will, doubtless, preside over the last named section.

APROPOS of the defunct *Scottish Leader*, a story may be recalled which curiously matches the story of how Lord Coleridge once asked, "Who is Miss Connie Gilchrist?" At the end of last year the deceased newspaper was mentioned by counsel in a certain case in the Court of Session, and on hearing the name the judge, Lord Rutherford Clerk, asked, "Who is 'the Scottish leader'?" "A newspaper, my Lord," said counsel. "Oh," said his Lordship, quietly, "I thought it was a person." Lord Rutherford Clerk was not joking; he had never heard of the paper, and that though its office was within two hundred yards of Parliament House.

PENICUIK, in Midlothian, is another historic estate which is just now in the market. Penicuik is probably best known from the biography of Scott, who was on intimate terms with several members of the Clerk family; but it has other claims to distinction. It has been in possession of the Clerks for several centuries. The Clerk baronetcy dates from 1679.

THE tragic fate of M. Carnot has aroused sympathy in many unlikely quarters, but one would hardly have anticipated the effect which the news of his murder produced on the unfortunate ladies who tenant the feminine Bedlam of Paris, known as La Salpetriere. It seems that the late President, at the beginning of his official career, paid a visit to that institution in order to decorate Mdlle. Nicol, the superintendent, with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He so won the hearts of the wretched inmates on that occasion, that on hearing of his death they were plunged into utter despondency, and it has been found necessary to postpone, for some weeks, the annual concert given for their recreation. There is one person, however, an inmate of a goal and not of a lunatic asylum, who will have reason to congratulate himself on M. Carnot's misfortune. M. Baihaut, the only victim of the Panama Scandal who lingers in durance vile, will, it is said, be released by the clemency of the new President.

A SUGGESTION that the Scott Club, recently founded in Edinburgh, should place a memorial to Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey, has been the means of disclosing a very curious story. The story is that, in 1887, some Edinburgh gentlemen, desirous of placing a memorial to Scott in the Abbey, raised a sum of £171 2s.; that they then commissioned the late Sir John Steel to execute a medallion at a cost of £157; that in January, 1888, they sent the medallion to Dean Bradley; that the Dean refused to admit it, on the ground that it was "entirely out of scale"; and that the medallion has ever since lain in its case in the Abbey cloisters.

A SALE of Irish work made by the cottagers was opened, the other day, at 19, Arlington-street, by permission of the Marchioness at Zetland. The stalls were presided over by the Duchess of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Zetland, the Marchioness of Headfort, the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Ridley, Countess Spencer, and Lady Carew. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the Irish Industries Association, which was established, several years ago, by the Countess of Aberdeen, for improving and developing Irish home industries, and for finding a market for the sale of work made by the cottage workers of Ireland. During the afternoon special entertainments of Irish music and recitations were given.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure that the adjournment last week of the meeting of the Telang Memorial Committee will be welcomed by the public at large. The interval will give those who are not on the committee an opportunity to express their views regarding the proposals put forward in the meeting, and also to throw out suggestions of their own; it will also enable the committee to consider calmly the relative merits of the proposals already before them. Admitting none of these to be free from objection, I would yet draw attention to the principle underlying Dr. Mackichan's two proposals; as I consider that no disposition of the fund can give general satisfaction which does not fully recognise and carry out that principle. It was insisted that money, collected by public subscription to perpetuate the memory of an honoured citizen, ought not to be devoted to any purpose, which had even the appearance of being "sectional;" that the University as representing a public interest with which the late Mr. Justice Telang was most conspicuously identified had the first and foremost claim to the fund. This is surely a view worthy of unhesitating acceptance, and requires no argument to support it: the wonder is how it did not commend itself at once to the whole committee. That it will command wide acceptance outside, among all classes of the native community, I am certain. I can name more than one native gentleman, all friends, and some of them past students of the Elphinstone College, who share the view to which Dr. Mackichan gave expression in the meeting: that the Telang Memorial Fund ought to go to the University in some shape; and it is on these lines that I venture to sketch a scheme, which I trust will receive due consideration at the hands of the committee. Your contemporary—the *Times*—in a very able article, a few days ago, showed the desirability of an "University Extension" for this Presidency, and it was more than hinted that the time had arrived for such a development of the University's work. The good the "extension" has done, and is doing in England, is too well known to need special mention. Cannot our University, I ask, make a beginning in the direction with the Telang Memorial Fund, a humble beginning though it be. I think the sum cannot be better utilised than by its being made over to the University on condition of its organising a course of lectures on the lines of the University Extension lectures in England. I would suggest courses of lectures on history, politics, and political economy, with special reference to Indian questions; or, again, courses of lectures on physical science. It is, of course, easy to condemn a scheme like this on the ground of a simple *non possumus*; but I am certain the Senate will see its way to "Extension," if it has only the wish. The interest of the fund may be offered as a honorarium to a scholar of recognised ability nominated by the University on condition of his delivering a course of lectures through the year on a branch of knowledge prescribed by the University with a view to the intellectual needs of educated natives. I do not for a moment suggest that the remuneration so offered will be at all adequate; but I know that there are scholars in the Presidency who, if appealed to by the University, will not grudge to employ some of their time and thought in the interests of the general education of the Presidency. The Syndicate or Senate can easily arrange the details of such a scheme should it be resolved upon by the University. Two points should not, however, be lost sight of in organising such a course of instruction: (1) To prevent interest in the lectures dwindling down, they should extend over the whole year, though days and times may be arranged with reference to the lecturer's convenience; (2) the quality or rather character of the lectures should approximate as closely as possible that of their type in England, *viz.*, "the combination of principles with facts, and of methods with results."

In conclusion, I should like to observe that whatever may be thought of the merits of the scheme above outlined, there can be no lack of possible schemes in connection with the University, which is the one public institution which commands the largest measure of the confidence and support of all classes of the community, and to me it is simply surprising how the interests of the University with its many present needs and with its endless possibilities for development can be ignored in favour of a scheme, which can at best benefit only a small section of the students of the Presidency. Surely, in this, as in all public movements, we are bound to seek "the greatest good of the greatest number."—Yours, &c.,

July 26. A GRADUATE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see your correspondent "S. G. K.," expressing his views on the subject of the disposal of the Telang Memorial Fund, and thus moving the discussion thereon in the press. I was present at the first meeting held for the purpose, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. At that meeting, I distinctly said that, though I had the honour to belong to the Elphinstone College and, naturally, always took a great interest in the same, I could not make up my mind for the reasons stated by me to support the proposal to aid the said college in the manner proposed. I went further, and added, that I would support the amendment of Dr. Mackichan to devote the funds towards some object in connection with the University, in which the deceased took a very active and earnest interest, and incidentally expressed my approval of the second object suggested by Dr. Mackichan, on that occasion, as no definite and settled scheme other than those contained in the proposition and amendment was before the meeting, I merely expressed my disapproval of the proposal, and an acceptance of the suggestion, that the funds collected from the general public should be used in the University in a manner calculated to benefit all persons without distinction of any kind whatsoever. This is still my view, but because this is still my view, it should not be supposed that the important subject of female education had escaped my notice, and I am sure it did not escape that of others. We must not be oblivious of the fact, that the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who has always shown a great regard for the promotion of this necessary branch of reform in the native community, did significantly allude in his able speech to the efforts made by the deceased in helping schools, where Hindu girls got liberal education. It cannot also be supposed that the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, a staunch and earnest supporter of female education, whom the learned president properly complimented as a coadjutor of the deceased in that branch of reform, could have ignored this subject. The other learned and educated gentlemen present at that meeting, including the energetic secretaries, among whom we have the Principal of the Elphinstone College, and my valued and learned friend, Mr. Chandavarkar, would not have lost sight of it. The reason of the omission is not far to seek. The sum subscribed was only Rs. 30,000, and not sufficient for the purpose, and, secondly, it might be said that to a certain extent the objection of sectarianism, which is applied to the present proposal may be brought forward with justice in that matter also. Thus situated, that subject was not, I think, specially alluded to at the last meeting. I had discussed it with my friends and did not allude to it for the said reasons. The native community has considerably benefitted by the education given to boys, and the one thing, *inter alia*, that seems desirable, so far as the University is concerned, is that some provision should be made for fresh graduates, who have shown special qualifications to enable them to continue their studies for some reasonable time, instead of seeking for employment, and thus severing their connection all at once. Poverty comes in the way of many, and the unpleasant result is that the good that is expected from out of them is not imparted, nay, they disappear from the field at exactly the time, when the hour of actual operation arrives. If some such help can be given the effect will be telling. As regards the subject of female education, it has engaged the serious attention of the native community. The Parsees have amply been rewarded by their endeavours in this direction, and the Hindus and others have only to follow in their steps. The importance thereof has struck them perceptibly, and we see that steps are taken not only in Bombay but in the mofussil, too, to promote its necessary cause. A greater regard to it is no doubt, necessary, and I shall be always ready to lend my assistance towards the furtherance of its cause. If the Funds collected could be devoted to the promotion of female education, I think no better or greater tribute could be paid to the memory of the great man that has passed away. "S. G. K." thinks that if it had been stated at the meeting, which was presided over by his Excellency Lord Harris, that the fund when collected, would be applied to a female high school, called after the name of the deceased, it would have amounted to much more than what it is now. For my own part, I approve of the action of those that did not mention the object at that stage of the matter, but the thing can also be done now. If a few of the native gentlemen in position, who are happily situated in life, can make up their minds, having regard to the paramount necessity that seems to exist, to pay in the said fund money, sufficient to swell the present sum to the necessary amount, just as it is suggested that Government might contribute in the case of the residential quarters of the Elphinstone College, we can appeal to the liberal-mindedness and magnanimity of the European contributors to permit the funds, finally collected, to be used towards the promotion, of female education. In that case, we can also appeal to the learned mover of the proposition, and his able supporter to consider the propriety of giving up their proposition in favour of some such scheme. For my own part, even if no further addition is made to the fund already collected, if a scheme to further female education, suitable to the purpose in view, and acceptable to the other, can be devised by the fretile rains of the many that will evidently attend the next meeting, I shall be ready to support the same.—Yours, &c.,

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI.

Bombay, July 27.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It will not be out of place at this time, when the money collected by the admirers and friends of the late Mr. Telang is to be disposed of, once for all, if I send to you these few lines, which I hope you will kindly publish in your next issue. It was expected by me, with all others, that some important and substantial scheme would be suggested to utilise the Rs. 30,000, when all the strongest heads in the whole Presidency were at work for it together. But, Sir, after the perusal of the proceedings of the meeting, assembled on Friday last, all those high expectations suddenly collapsed, and many of the subscribers began to doubt that the money might not be devoted to a purpose that would suitably perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Telang. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine justly called the attention of the meeting to the abilities of the late Mr. Telang, "so many and shown in such various scenes, as well as to his interests in the colleges (and not a college) of art, in the school of law, and in helping, as does Mr. Justice Ranade, the well-known schools, where Hindu girls get a liberal education, and asked the members to find out a best scheme to suitably commemorate his virtues and talents." But immediately after listening to these words, which conveyed solid and broad principles from his friend, I wonder how the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade found it prudent to propose a scheme which Dr. Mackichan most appropriately styled as "sectarian." That the scheme is "sectarian" is perfectly true. Notwithstanding the quibblings of Professor Muller, which were briefly answered by the Rev. Fr. Dreckman, and the playful rather than logical criticism passed by one of your contemporaries, on Monday, that the scheme is sectarian is irrefragable. However, your contemporary may make a pun upon the word "sectarian," and substitute the word "sectional" in its place, yet I think no one will deny that Mr. Justice Ranade's scheme is such as would only enable a minority of students to reap the advantages of the Rs. 30,000. Let Mr. Ranade contradict this, and say, that his scheme is such that all students of the Bombay University, or at least all the students of the arts colleges, can conveniently enjoy the benefit of the said sum; or at least does he seriously think that the memorial of a man whose capacities were so vast and various can be suitably perpetuated by erecting residential quarters to the students of the Elphinstone College? Alas! The memory of a man who was at the head of literary, judicial, educational, social, and political departments should be confined to a corner in the residential quarters of an individual college. Does Mr. Justice Ranade, I ask, or Mr. Chandavarkar, or any other admirer of the late Mr. Telang, think that he has honourably acquitted himself of the duty he owed to the late Mr. Telang simply by collecting a sum of money and disposing of it as he pleases without looking to the propriety of the purpose? The memory of an educationist must be commemorated in educational schemes, that of a politician in political ones, and so in all other branches, every man must be remembered in his own profession. The late Mr. Telang, though an Elphinstonian, was not less interested in the Wilson College, though a Vice-Chancellor of the University, was not less interested in matters of female education or social reform, and though a Judge of her Majesty's High Court, did not less enthusiastically strive for the political regeneration of his country than any other specialist in these various departments.

Mr. Ranade's views with regard to his proposal are quite correct but irrelevant to the present occasion. It is true that improvement of the residential quarters is necessary, but it ought not to be at the expense of this money. As for the addition of fifty new rooms, upon reliable information I can safely say that there is no need whatever, for the present, of this addition, if the quarters are to remain where they are; for the present number of rooms was at no time found to be insufficient for the demands of the students. The place is so malarious and dirty that none of the students is willing to put up in those quarters who can make some kind of arrangement for himself in the town. Only those who are perfect strangers to this city are compelled to remain there, but others prefer to remain in the town, at least to escape the sleepless nights (on account of mosquitoes arising from the tramway company's stables on the one side and the Principal's stables on the others) and malarious fevers consequent on the marshy places in front and behind. I need not write much on this subject. If your readers will refer to the past numbers of your paper, where some of the complaints did appear, they will be thoroughly convinced that unless the quarters are removed or improved, they will be of no use at all to the students. No addition of room is necessary to the present establishments, for, I was lately informed that some of the rooms in the quarters were unoccupied till late this term. If this is correct, I fail to see any necessity whatever for this addition except to keep them vacant, when students cannot be found willing to put up in the present few number of rooms. Allowing it that there is need of additional rooms, as there was in the Deccan College lately, I think the Principal will be perfectly justified in representing the matter to the Government, and that body will not fail to supply the want at once, as it did in the case of the sister college at Poona. The Elphinstone College, on the other hand, has a double claim to demand from Government the necessary amount of money, firstly, because it is entitled to have its share when the Deccan had its are long; secondly Government, is bound to furnish the students, not only with residential quarters, but that a suitable one according to the conditions of the deed on which a manificent sum of two lakhs of rupees was contributed by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney. Thus it is clearly proved that the Government is morally and legally bound to furnish suitable residential quarters to the students of the Elphinstone College, and it remains only for the trustees of this college to see that the contract is properly fulfilled.

However, your contemporary remarks as follows: "The view expressed at the meeting that the want of the Elphinstone College are a care to Government only ignores much in the history and character of the college that ought to be matter of commonplace recollection in Bombay. The college and the sister high school are the direct representatives of the old Elphinstonian Institution, which had a popular origin." The best way to expose the absurdity of the remark in favour of Mr. Ranade's proposal, I would like to do nothing more than re-write it below with a few modifications I would say that the view expressed by your contemporary in the Monday's issue of the *Times* ignores much in the history and character of institutions of popular origin and Government control that ought to be matter of commonplace experience in Bombay. The college and the sister high school had a popular origin, but I should add, they have by this time lost all that character as, we can see, that none of our popular leaders are given a fair hearing if they raise their voice in favour or against any changes that are made so often in the establishment of the college or the school. The Town Hall had also a popular origin, but by a right of long enjoyment that has become an undisputed Government property. The people cannot utilise it for any purpose they like, while the Government actually does it. Your contemporary, therefore, brings forward the popular origin of the institution, only to knock down the sum of Rs. 30,000 thereby lightening the burden of the Government at this particular crisis of a heavy deficit in the Imperial treasury. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, if the meeting is prepared to fill the Imperial treasury, they may vote for Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal, whatever they do after a due consideration, I must accept their verdict as a final one in the matter.

Again, men like Mr. Justice Ranade, who can be called specialists in political economy, are expected to know where and to what purposes money collected in such a way should be devoted. It is an axiom that private enterprise must work in those departments where the Government does not or cannot work. And for this reason I daresay that it will be against all practical reasons to allow the money to go in such an unwarrantable channel as Mr. Justice Ranade proposes.

I have a word, still, of my own to add. It is, in my opinion, the duty of every admirer and friend of the late Mr. Telang to see that the memory of such an illustrious man as that is commemorated in a very general manner. The memorial should be a chord connecting together men of different professions in each of which the late Mr. Telang occupied a conspicuous place. Then, and then alone, the admirers and friends would be doing their duty. The following scheme, which is by no means a novel one, I humbly beg to place before the public, which, if they, after due consideration, think fit, may adopt—a scheme which has for its preamble Dr. Mackichan's very sensible proposition, the enunciation of which is that the money be devoted to the foundation of a Fellowship for the encouragement of research on special departments of study." The income of this sum will be, I think, not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. Out of this sum let Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 offered as a fellowship or prize for a series of (one or more) lectures on a subject of philosophy or political economy, or in both in alternate years, only the Masters of Arts of the Bombay University or other specialists of recognised abilities being allowed to compete for the prize, and the balance may be used to publish these lectures and distribute them amongst the student-class for their information and improvement. I mean, to follow the scheme of Cobden lectures. This will undoubtedly yield much information to the University students, and certainly will raise their status. Besides, this will certainly answer, though partly of a University extensions yet m; which Mr. Justice Ranade himself so earnestly advocates. If only the M.A.s are allowed to compete, certainly the insignificantly low number of the candidates for the M. A. Examination will be increased. For, under the present system the B. A.s have no kind of inducements to study for the M. A. and this brings down the number of the M. A. candidates. Last and the most important of all is that people will be better and more accurately informed with regard to philosophy and political economy. The late Mr. Telang himself had many a time complained of the evil that politics and political economy have lost their true meanings amongst us, and a speedy improvement in these branches, he thought, most essential. This notion of his led him to include political economy as a necessary subject for the B. A. examination according to the new system which he strongly advocated. And everyone will see that this is the particular time when our nation stands in need of thorough and definite teachings, of the right principles of politics and political economy. To be brief, then, I should remark that if anyone will seriously consider the subject the above scheme be commended and adopted.

Another scheme which also claims our attention is that of a female high school, by which not the state of our individuals, but that of our families would be greatly improved.

This idea on the face of it might seem rather impracticable; but I daresay it is perfectly within our reach. If the Government of Bombay or any liberal-minded gentleman would offer a suitable building for the said institution, Rs. 30,000 shall certainly be able to maintain the staff of the school. The funds of the Alexandra Girls' School, which goes on very smoothly, if I am correct, are not more than thirty-five thousand rupees. The Alexandra School being located in a place where it is perfectly inconvenient for girls living in the various parts of the town to attend, the number of girls learning there is very, very poor. Another school in the heart of the city is most needed. The want of this has been felt by all those that are concerned in female education. Even the late Mr. Telang felt the necessity, and if he had lived to the present day, he would have certainly tried to remedy the evil. Lord Reay in the last year of his reign gave utterance to the following words at the prize-distribution of the Alexandra Girls' School, on March 10, 1890:—"No situation would be more serious for the Parsee community than of a Parsee gentleman . . . . carried off the educational prizes in this presidency in the educational race, and then had to ask this question; 'Now where is the young lady who is fit to help me in my farther career?' That is a very important question for all communities at this moment. (Mr. Justice Telang: Hear, hear.) I am glad to recognise the voice of my friend, Mr. Telang, who accepts that challenge for the ladies of the Hindu world. (Applause.) And I am quite sure if there is a Mahomedan gentleman present he will accept the challenge, too. (Hear, hear, and applause.)" The above speech clearly shows that Lord Reay had entrusted a portion of work to the hands of Mr. Telang, which, I should say, remains unfinished at the present day. And, besides, this was the object next to Mr. Telang's heart, and this is our urgent need, and therefore to complete this work or finish a portion of the work which was entrusted to him will be the best possible way to keep the memory of the late Mr. Telang evergreen in our minds.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE RIOT RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After the last August riots in Bombay the sympathetic and charitably-disposed public immediately started two relief funds, for aiding the poor and *only* innocent sufferers from the misdeeds of the roughs and budmashes of Bombay. One relief fund was collected, under the presidency of H. E. Lord Harris, and the other under the auspices of Messrs. Vurjeevandas, Bhaskarao Pitale, Lokhande, Lakhmidas, Bhimjee, Vundekar, Malup, Rokade, Dalvi, Vioregaokar, and many others. Both committees commenced their operations with commendable zeal, and the collections were creditable. The disposal of the bigger fund is made known to its subscribers, an account of which was furnished to them. A copy of it was also laid on the table open for inspection on the day of the last meeting. The balance in hand, Rs. 12,000, is reserved for the present. The account of the second relief fund will be placed before the subscribers next Sunday for their inspection. This committee is, however, arranging to distribute the balance to the relations of those convicted and sentenced for offences during the riots and whose nefarious conduct may permanently cost Bombay over two lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of additional police, &c., and brought disgrace to Bombay. I trust the subscribers will, therefore, closely look into this matter. There are a thousand and one ways by which the remainder of the fund could be more usefully utilized.—Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, July 27.

A THANA PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Company are particularly hard upon the passengers from Thana. They have been told that the want of a proper shed over the platform and a roof to the overbridge are sad necessities, but in vain. During heavy rains the bridge gets remarkably slippery, and for old men and ladies it is harder to cross than the famous *Chinvadpul* of Persian mythology. Besides, the way to the station is not easy. A strip of ground just in front of the station is regularly inundated, and it is hard lines for the boot and pantaloon wearers to make their way. The Company is responsible for this too, it being their own ground. A third grievance of a comparatively light nature is the overcrowding of the second-classes just before and after office hours. This is partly due to the liberal supply of free passes to the Company's servants. This may be kind in its way, but it is awfully annoying for paying passengers to be packed like sardines. It is hoped the authorities concerned will lend a willing ear to this application, and make good the deficiencies of an old station on the line as soon as convenient.—Yours, &c.,

PERIN.

MR. LELY AND SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Adverting to your correspondent's notes with reference to the sufferings of the poor in the city of Surat, caused by the recent heavy and disastrous flood, I wish to particularly mention the praiseworthy and generous sympathy displayed by the worthy Collector and President of the Municipality, Mr. F. S. P. Lely and Mrs. Lely, in affording all the assistance that could possibly be given, and it is high time, and only just and reasonable that the citizens of Surat and Rander, without any further delay, cause a subscription list to be circulated and to collect funds for the purpose of commemorating and appreciating the goodness of the above-named gentleman and lady: the funds so collected to go towards putting up oil-paintings—that of Mr. Lely in the Municipal Hall, and Mrs. Lely's in the girls' school at Gopipura. I will only be too happy to add my quota towards this laudable object.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 26. A CITIZEN OF SURAT.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Mr. C. Imbault Huart, in a manual for the acquisition of the spoken Chinese language, analysed by the *Revue Scientifique*, gives some very interesting information about this tongue, concerning which very little is generally known, and that little very inaccurately. Mr. Huart lays it down as a principle that there are two distinct languages in China, or, more accurately speaking, two forms of the same language, the one written, the other spoken. The first consists of signs or characters of one or more strokes of the brush, to each of which is conventionally attached a sound. As the keyboard of the human voice is limited, and as it was impossible for the cycle of Chinese knowledge to be so, it results that we find a host of characters that have identically the same sound that is to say, that are pronounced alike, while at the same time having a particular sense. In consequence of this multiplicity of homophonous terms, this language cannot be spoken; it is only to be written. It has as its principal character *absolute monosyllabism*. The spoken language, on the contrary, is *polysyllabic*. Most of the words therein are formed of the aggregation of two or more sounds, to each of which, in the written language, corresponds a single character. It is spoken, but *not written*. This statement is worthy of meditation, and may be recommended to the consideration of those philologists who still insist upon classing the Chinese language as monosyllabic, and who perpetually confound the written with the spoken language—the signs with the words that they represent.

The principal character of every primitive language has been monosyllabism; there is no longer any doubt about that. Every language, monosyllabic in its infancy, has afterward developed by means of various processes, which, in the Indo-European languages, have been juxtaposition, attraction, composition, &c., and, in the Semitic languages, deflection; and thus polysyllabism has been reached. The same has been the case with Chinese. The spoken language, says Mr. Huart, had necessarily to originate before the written, and the Chinese characters were devised for figuring the idea that the sounds of the spoken language represented. But the list of sounds was quickly exhausted, and it soon happened that such or such a sound was found to answer to several characters. The sounds were limited, but the figurative signs could not be. The Chinese then conceived of tones and aspirations, and this produced a certain number of new sounds; but this did not yet suffice, and they had to have recourse to another system. The sound *fou*, which, in the spoken language, expressed the idea of "father," "happiness," "housewife," "axe," "to bide," "to lift," &c., could indeed be varied by the aid of tones, but not by means of aspirations. The Chinese then invented a simple, regular, and ingenious lexicological system. They formed words by the method of composition, that is to say, they combined the simple terms or the elementary roots of the language according to fixed rules.

Mr. Huart gives an example that clearly shows how the spoken language passed from monosyllabism to polysyllabism. The sound *fou*, above mentioned, having several meanings, would have inevitably led to confusion. Upon this sound being heard isolatedly, it could not have been known what *fou* it was a question of: whether it concerned *fou*, "father," *fou*, "wife," or *fou*, "to hide," &c. In order to avoid such ambiguity, the Chinese added to *fou*, "father," the word *ts'inn*, "relative," and *fou-ts'inn*, "father-relative," then signified "father;" to *fou*, "wife," was added *jenn*, "human being," and *fou-jenn* then signified "woman," "wife;" before *fou*, "to bide," was placed *moi*, "to inter," and *mai-fou* took the meaning of "to place one's self in ambush," &c.

Mr. Huart states that the Chinese language is easy to learn. Its grammar is simple, and free from all those stumbling-blocks that arrest the progress of students of the European languages. In Chinese there is no article, no gender, no declension and no conjugation. The relations of substantives, tenses and moods are marked by particles, which are very few in number. In itself the syntax is quite simple, and has the logical order for its basis. The rules are few and easy to remember. The Chinese themselves, even the most highly educated, have no knowledge of the grammar of their language. They do not know what a noun in the genitive, dative, instrumental or ablative is, nor what a substantive, adjective, or verb is. They divide the words of their language into two great classes—the "full" and the "empty" words. The former are those that have a proper signification, such as nouns, and the latter are particles that serve merely for modifying the meaning of the former or for marking the relations that connect them. Their language once created, the Chinese have not known how to derive rules therefrom. The idiom has become fixed by *usage*—a word under the protection of which everything is placed in China. The most learned member of the "Forest of Pencils" (Institute of China) would be incapable of analysing the first sentence presented to him or of explaining it grammatically. If he were asked why the sentence was constructed in such a manner rather than in another, or why such a word was found at the beginning and not at the end, he would never be able to tell. He would answer that he knew that it *should* be so, but that he did not know *why*. The Europeans and Americans are the only ones capable of analysing a sentence, and they alone have been able to deduce rules of grammar and syntax in order to guide students and teach them to learn how to construct correct Chinese sentences.

AT A MATRICULATION.

PRIVATE THOUGHTS OF AN ASSISTANT EXAMINER.

One guinea a day for doing nothing except look at a roomful of candidates seems fairly good pay. Wonder competition is not keener for this kind of thing. You merely wear a highly ornamental gown, and sit on a kind of throne and do nothing except glance now and then at your candidates. Regal! All the time you can be thinking about masterpieces, or deciding upon a career, or making epigrams or poetry, or letting your brain rest. And at five you go off home. Of course it is a very responsible as well as a very honourable position. This is my first day, and I have been here about two hours, I should judge. Dear me! clock stopped? No! Positively only ten minutes from the settling down of all the candidates. Wonder why I thought it was two hours?

The other chap wears a purple hood. Law, I fancy. He is prowling down the room. Seems rather a nice chap, but fidgety. Not supposed to talk, of course, but we shall whisper now and then—very softly. Indeed, we have whispered. He said "Well, how goes it?" and I said "All right, thanks." He smiles in a friendly way. All the candidates sit at little yellow desks that are splashed with the ink of previous victims, and write, write, write. Wonder how many desks there are? Count—102. Count again—104. No hurry; try again. It *is* 102. Must have been a long time counting. No; only two minutes. Twelve minutes past the hour now . . . . Four-hour job to-day.

Queer lot these matriculation candidates are—all ages up to a man with a long grey beard. Wonder where he comes from? Wonder if that apple-headed youngster is really sixteen? And there are two Hindoos, and a tow-haired man in corduroy. One or two chaps evidently regard this examination as an occasion for full dress; that tall, young-looking man in the corner is particularly stupendous, but most of them seem got up for a walk in the country. Red-haired man in boating rig sensible, if a little conspicuous. Wonder how he got through the streets with that blazer? Queer how self-conscious the average matriculant is; wherever I look there is a guilty eye fixed upon me. Frightfully quiet everything is!

A man holds his hand up. Colleague and I rush for him eagerly. I get there first. He wants a new pen-nib. This is animated. Go in state, as it were, and with great ceremony, to get him his new nib. Try and make the thing last out. Look at the clock. A whole minute gone in no time!

Think I will prowl about the room. Only wear my gown for occasions of this sort—makes me feel like a guardian angel with black wings. Pass my colleague. "Well," he says, "how goes it?" "All right," I say, "thanks." He said that before.

Three hours seem to me too long for any examination paper, yet these people get three hours for every paper except the two in Latin. At the pace they are going, and considering the pace the time is going at, they will all have done by the end of the first hour. Hullo! What has that white-faced youth got over there? He has his hand on his breast-pocket. Keep my eye on him. This grows exciting. Aha! he looks round furtively. I pretend to watch some one at the other end of the room, and then bring my eyes round suddenly. Caught? No—pocket-handkerchief!

My colleague is going to sit down again. He drinks a glass of water. Not a bad idea that. Seems a decent fellow, but wish he would not keep smiling so. Think I will go and sit down too. As I subside into my chair he whispers "Well, how goes it?" "Infernally slow," I say. He seems to think that funny. Wonder if he ever says anything else. Sixteen minutes past the hour. Four hours of this kind of thing to-day, six to-morrow, six the day after, then six again, and then three. H'm. Still, I suppose a guinea a day is reasonable pay.

Wish something would happen. Not a sound but the scratching of steel pens, the squeak of quills and the rustle of papers, with now and then a profound sigh. Would like to talk to my colleague, but it seems hardly the right thing to do. Monotony agreeably broken by squeaking boots in the passage. The door opens. Enter the Examiner, an impressively short gentleman, who approaches me on tiptoe with the air of one late for church. "Any complaints?" he asks, as if he were visiting a lunatic asylum. Vain and wicked impulse to say "Only one case of influenza in the corner," but restrain myself. "No," I say; and he creaks out again and dies away along the passage. Little chap's quill begins a friendly squeaking. Twenty-one minutes past the hour. Leaves twenty-four hours thirty-nine minutes to the end of the examination. Wonder if any fellows ever do this job over twice?

Look round and catch colleague's eye. He is going to speak. Now, if he—"Well," he says, "how goes it?" Ass! I knew he would! Pretend not to hear. "How *goes* it?" he whispers louder. "Oh! it *goes* very well," I say as offensively as possible. He stops smiling. Offended. I feel we are no longer on speaking terms. Good job too! Twenty-three hours thirty-eight minutes and a half more of solitude with this idiot. Better anyhow than "How goes it?" And just a mere miserable fee of five guineas at the end of it. (Yawn.)

One hour and a half by the clock now, but an eternity by my sensations. When I think of the outside world I seem looking back at an almost immemorial past. Wonder if the Queen is still reigning, and if the Liberals have gone to pieces yet. Cannot resist the persuasion that we shall find our clothes frightfully old-fashioned when we get into the Burlington Arcade. May get locked up for being a Rip Van Winkle. Positively nothing has happened since the epoch of the man who complained of a draught. Candidates not so busy now as they were a century or so back. Glory! A man who has been gnawing the end of his pen for the last two or three æons suddenly puts it down, pins his book of answers together, and walks noisily out of the room, smiling weakly to a friend on the right as he does so. The spell is broken—the clock which has been buried in a profound slumber wakes up and begins moving visibly. Forthwith a scraping and creaking of chairs arises. Others are going to follow suit. This is really very exciting. And a man L.C. wants to ask a question. Quite a whirl. I attend to this questioner briskly, and then go down a little lane among the desks and pick up a pen from the floor. Business is good for one's temper. I had rather be overworked than underworked any day. I feel ever so much more cheerful now. I smile forgivingly at my colleague, but he replies with a stony stare. Well, anyhow, it's pleasant to think I shall see the last of him in—what is it?—twenty-two hours twenty-seven minutes now. It seems quite a little time compared with the ages that have been. I only hope it will prove as short as it seems. Wonder how the world gets along without me all this time? One hour thiry-three minutes and a half now.

Second day now of this torment. Almost as long as the days of creation. Have become reconciled with my colleague. We agree that it is all nonsense about not conversing. He has an ingenious game called paper cricket, which promises to while away the time very pleasantly. You agree to attach a certain value to each letter of the alphabet; *a*, for instance, is one run, *b* no ball, *c* caught out, *d* four, *e* nothing, and so forth; and after tossing for first innings and writing down the names of your eleven men on a score sheet—I chose eleven prominent lady novelists—you select a line of print and put your side in. Each letter represents a ball. The first two words are "State clearly," which give Ouida one run (*s*) and John Oliver Hobbes takes the bat to get two (*t*) and then one (*a*). This brings Ouida back to the wicket for two (*t*) and nothing (*e*). Then we imagine an over, and John Oliver Hobbes gets caught out (*c*) first ball. Mrs. Lynn Linton, who follows, is unlucky—leg-before-wicket (*l*). Clearly a fast game. We are quite excited over this charming amusement, and are presently loudly applauding the brilliant stand of Marie Corelli, who makes three boundary hits in rapid succession.

"Well *hit*! Well *hit*!" exclaims my colleague in a hoarse stage-whisper, and then we suddenly recollect our roomful of candidates, and the brilliant match of lady novelists *v.* eminent murderers vanishes from our enraptured vision. We glare fiercely round the room for some moments and presently resume play. We spend all the second day in these cricket matches. But after a while even this amusement palls. But it brings us up to nine hours forty-seven minutes—only fourteen-thirteen to run.

Overhear one candidate tell another in the passage that that bulldog in the yellow hood (meaning me) has done nothing but watch him all the time. Queer, the egotism of an examination candidate!

The last three hours. Shall be sorry when it is all over. My colleague wonderfully amusing chap, always smiling, and has a merry way of saying "How goes it?"—almost as good as a dig in the ribs. The windows and blinds here are very entertaining. They pull down with a whirr, and then you pull another string and they go up with a click. The windows swing round with tackle. Spent all yesterday watching my colleague try to make the man in the grey check suit complain of the draught, by opening first one window and then another. He failed, and I won sixpence. Then we have prepared a report on the anthropology of our room, statistics on the colour of the hair and eyes, complexion, and so forth, of our candidates. My colleague has a lot of aunts, about whom he tells stories. One ridiculous candidate keeps on scowling when we whisper. If one could only smoke here it would be very agreeable. There is really no rule against smoking in the examination room, or, for the matter of that, against having a pewter tankard in the place of this absurd water-bottle. If these little comforts, and putting one's feet on the table were allowed I do not think I should mind being an assistant examiner all the rest of my life. But I don't see what need there is to have 102 candidates in the room gnawing pens and watching one. If they would have one room for candidates and another for assistant examiners it would be much pleasanter for both parties.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

One of the most remarkable of present-day hobbies is that of stamp collecting. How many people realise that, during the past few years, the collecting of postage stamps has swollen into a vast business, in which many hundreds of thousands of pounds are invested? Philatelists are found in all grades of society, from Royalty in the person of the Duke of York, to the poor board school boy, and there are said to be millions of collectors in all parts of the world. Recognising this fact, *The Million* has engaged the well-known journalist, author and philatelist, Mr. Harold Frederic, to write a series of weekly illustrated articles on Stamp Collecting, of interest alike to the specialist and the general reader.

A French theatrical manager has hit upon an expedient by means of which the most superannuated of operas may be endowed with an air of "actuality." Auber called his best-known work "Fra Diavolo" *tout court*, but that was some sixty years ago. There is still much virtue in a sub-title, however, as well as a good deal of disorder in a certain portion of Italian territory, so we now find the opera placarded over the walls of Saint-Germain as "Fra Diavolo; or, Brigandage in Sicily.

MR. RUSKIN'S EARLY LETTERS.

In reviewing his life and character in *Præterita*, Mr. Ruskin notes "the stubborn and chemically inalterable laws" of his composition. "Looking back," he says, "from 1886 to 1837, I find myself in nothing whatsoever changed. Some of me is dead, more of me stronger. I have learned a few things, forgotten many; in the total of me, I am but the same youth, disappointed and rheumatic." This piece of self-criticism is confirmed by the volume of Letters to a College Friend—"my daar C——" is, we believe, the Rev. E. Clayton—which has just been published by Mr. Allen, and in which one main source of interest is to be found in tracing the young Ruskin in his undergraduate days as father of the man—the moral teacher, the art critic, the master of elequent prose. "I am but the same youth," he says, "disappointed and rheumatio." But we are not sure that even this amount of difference between the youth and the man is admissible in view of these letters. The youth was not rheumatic, but he was consumptive and had weak eyes. The former trouble broke up his Oxford career; and even before this we find him excusing his desultoriness to his friend on the score of the weakness of his eyesight: "It is necessary, in order to preserve my eyes, which are weak, that I should not use them long at one time on delicate work or subject." This physical weakness and delicacy caused him keen disappointment and disillusionment. Here is a passage in a letter from Venice, dated 1841 (when the writer was twenty-two):—

"I don't know what I shall do when I get home. . . . I have got quite out of the habit of looking forward to things, for I never know one day whether I may not be incapacitated from everything next morning. And every thing disappoints one so desperately as you get up in age. That power of being happy with a few violet seeds or foxglove bells is so glorious in childhood—so severe a loss, no prospects of men can ever recompense it. Ambition disturbs, science fatigues, everything else cloys. Not but that I can sail a boat in a gutter or build a bridge over a rivulet still, with much delight and self-edification, but one does not like to look, even to one's reflection in the water, so like an idiot. Senses of duty and responsibility, too, are confounded bores. What a nice thing it was at six years old to be told everything you were to do, and whipped if you did not do it? One never felt that one had got such a nasty thing as a conscience rustling and grumbling inside."

Fortunately for English literature, Mr. Ruskin lived to cheat the doctors, though—fortunately for his generation—his conscience continued to rustle and grumble.

These early letters are therefore of considerable interest to students and admirers of Mr. Ruskin as showing "the master" in the making. As for "Modern Painters," the first volume of which was published in 1843, we find him writing from Naples in 1841:—"I have begun a work of some labour which would take me several years to complete"; and the following passages from his college letters might have come out of that book:—

"Each great artist conveys to you not so much the scene as the impression of the scene on his own mind. Ruysdel looks to nature for her freshness and purity—Rubens for her glory of colour—Poussin for her tumult—Salvator for her energy—Claude for her peace—Turner (I rise to a climax) for her mystery and divinity . . . He is the epitome of all art, the concentration of all power, there is nothing that ever artist was ever celebrated for that he cannot do better than the most celebrated. He seems to have seen everything, remembered everything, spiritualised everything in the visible world; there is nothing he has not done, nothing that he dares not do; when he dies there will be more of nature and her mysteries forgotten in one sob than will be learnt again by the eyes of a generation."

"I have learned a few things." But one sees in every page of these college letters how early the bent of his mind was fixed. "I have found nothing in all Italy," he writes, "comparable to Venice; it is insulted by a comparison with any other city of earth or water." In literary criticism one sees an anticipation of "Fiction Fair and Foul" in the remark: "I cannot for the life of me understand the feelings of men of magnificent wit and intellect like Smollett and Fielding when I see them gloating over and licking their chops over nastiness, like hungry dogs over ordure." And so, if space permitted, we might go through the whole tale of Mr. Ruskin's later works, and trace in these early letters some indication of the lines of thought and formation of character which were to lead up to them. As for his powers of insight and command of forcible language to express himself, let the following passage serve as an example:—

"Have you ever sat meditatively in a pastry-cook's shop, with no selfish or gluttonous designs upon cheesecake or ice, but to watch the pale faces and sunken eyes which pass lingeringly before the window, and fall upon the consumers of the fruits of the earth, half in prayer and half in accusation? . . . . Have you watched them turning away, sick with famine, weak with desire, with the mild sorrowful look of subdued reproach at the fixed features and hard brows within (for they are mere children, and have not learned their lessons of rebellion against God and man)—and then reflected that there was but the width and weight of a penny between them and the door? Have you seen some less pitiable urchin, one who has some slight conception of what is meant by the word "tart," pause before the "refuse" chair, at the door, to eye the variegated, black, burned tin tray, with its arranged square of elliptical raspberry tarts—the slightest, the very shadow of an amicable adherence existing between them and the tray by means of the rich distillation of crimson, coagulated juice, and their crimped, undulating edge of paste, shaded with soft brown by the touch of the considerate fire, sinking gradually beneath the transparent, granular, ruby-tinted expanse of unimaginably ambrosial jam, and considered that a penny would enable you to sever that juicy connexion with the tin, and send the boy away with bright eyes and elastic step, and mouth open with wonder, silent with gratitude, watering with anticipation?"

In a somewhat different vein, the following passage is equally characteristic:—

"When we are put into graves, and get what people call "Christian burial," we go to powder in no time, and are sucked up by the buttercups and daisies on the top of the graves; and then the sheep eat us, and we go to assist at our friends's dinners in the shape of mutton; or we are diluted with rain-water, and so go soaking through the earth till we come out in mineral prings, and everybody drinks us, and says, "How nice!" But if we are not buried in a respectable way—if we tumble down Niagara or sink in an Irish bog, or get lost in a coalhole, or smothered in a sand pit—the earth takes care of us and bitumenises, or carbonises or chalcedonises until we are as durable as rock itself; and then, if we have the luck to get picked up and put in a museum, we may stand there and grin out of the limestone with quite as good grace as a mammoth or ichthyosaurus."

One or two shorter passages may be added, to give the reader some sample of the less elaborate felicities which occur in many of the letters. His friend was fond of drawing, and young Ruskin laid down the law for him. "You are," he writes, "to give the spirit at all risks; and if it depends upon accessories which you cannot represent truly, you must 'lie up to them' in some way or another." Sometimes the correspondence flagged. But what of that? "One ought to be able," Mr. Ruskin wrote in resuming it, "to keep one's friends like one's wine, any number of years in the cellar, and find them only a little crusted at last, and better in flavour than ever."

That the flavour of some of the correspondence has evaporated with time is natural enough, and the wonder is rather that the dull pages in the letters are so few. The editor's explanatory notes do not err on the side of elaborateness. He does indeed append to the phrase "like Gulliver" the footnote "cf. 'Gulliver's Travels'"—which is perhaps a little superfluous, and why "cf."? But their are a good many really obscure references in the letters, which are not cleared up for us. Probably, most of these are personal and trivial. But with regard to literary references, either all should have been supplied or none. It seems strange, for instance, to inform the reader that Lord Verisopht is to be found in "Nicholas Nickleby," and Lyell's geological research in Lyell's "Principles of Geology," and not to inform him that Winifred Jenkins is to found in "Humphrey Clinker," and "a fig for the vicar" in the Soldier's Song in "The Lady of the Lake." But these are trifles. And thanks are due to the Editor for presenting us, in good order and clear arrangement, with a very interesting series of letters.

THE TORTOISES OF THE SEYCHELLES.

Mr. Harold Baty contributes to the *Standard* some further interesting details of the famous tortoises of the Seychelles Islands: "Nothing has struck me more than the animal's delight to get on a bare and rocky patch, the rougher the better, and there bask in the sun. The Seychelles, at the date of their discovery, were covered with timber. Aldabra is a rough and rocky island, on which the mangrove only grows in patches. Hence it is to be deduced that, by choosing rough places to lie in, the Seychelles tortoise 'harks back' to the countless ages its ancestors passed in a far less wooded spot. His Honour the Administrator of Seychelles, when leasing the Aldabra Group, had a clause inserted by which the lessees are bound to protect the land tortoises. They still exist in fairly large numbers, but are seldom to be seen, as they have a preference for the most inaccessible spots. Large as are the tortoises that exist in the Seychelles, there is every reason to believe that there are some veritable monsters amongst the patriarchs in Aldabra. One of my overseers at Aldabra informs me that several years ago he saw in the thickets at the south end of the island two tortoises nearly seven feet long, and others not much shorter. A very interesting account of the Seychelles, or Aldabra, tortoise was writen by the late General Gordon, who was here for some few weeks before his last visit to Khartoum. He mentions one very intelligent tortoise that literally 'flattened out' a sucking pig by which it had been much worried. The tortoise raised its huge body as high as it could on his legs and watched. It was not long before the little pig was again running round his foe, but the instant he tried to run underneath, down came the tortoise like a sledge-hammer. Almost every bone in the pig's body was afterwards found to be broken. It is certain that the number of land tortoises in the Seychelles would greatly increase, if it were not for the habit that the old French creole families have of making a land tortoise the *piece de resistance* at every marriage feast. It is true the flesh is splendid. The bit to eat is the foot, properly roasted. It is to this custom that, during the last few years, many patriarchs have been sacrified."

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE STATE BALL.

The State Ball given on July 2 was remarkable for the gay and light character of the toilets worn by the majority of the ladies, which chimed in perfectly with the glorious Summer weather, and seemed to rival the flowers themselves in freshness and brilliancy of hue. The display of jewels and of rare laces was quite up to the average, and, although many ladies wore black, the sombre gowns but enhanced the effect of the more cheerful dresses and the bright uniforms donned by the distinguished crowd present at the Palace. The floral decorations were particularly admired, and it was noticed that the rare orchids, hydrangea, and other blossoms, were all pink or white, possibly in honour of the little Prince at White Lodge and his popular mother, whose favourite colour is, as is well known, a soft shade of pink. White satin was as much in favour as ever, and gold, silver, and jet were largely used to ornament the gowns. Princess Beatrice was one of the many ladies who appeared in white satin. The skirt was veiled in gold pailletted tulle, finished round the foot with a double row of embroidery in the Greek key pattern, and a gold fringe. The draped bodice was frilled in with gold-spangled net, and the sleeves were composed of frills of chiffon. Princess Beatrice wore splendid diamonds, and the handsome Orders of Victoria and Albert and the Crown of India. The Duchess of Westminster wore a beautiful grey satin gown ornamented round the skirt with a scroll design wrought in fine silver. The bodice, which was flecked over with silver, was arranged in flute folds headed by a vest of white satin turned back with rosettes and studded with diamonds. There was a drapery of chiffon, and the sleeves were of the silver embroidered satin. The gown worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry excited admiration from the richness of the material used, and its plain yet particularly graceful style. It was of magnificent cream satin untrimmed, but enhanced by a superb set of diamonds and turquoise, giving a brilliancy and touch of colour to the beautiful toilet. The Duchess of Sutherland wore a gown of heliotrope and blue shot mirror moire, trimmed with kilted blue chiffon and trails of white roses and foliage, the drapery of the bodice and the sleeves being held in place by diamond buckles. Lady Angela St. Clare Erskine was in pink satin, very prettily arranged, with shaded chiffon, and trimmed with long branches of gardenias.

A BATCH OF DRESSES.

The Countess of Caledon wore a gown of silver tissue moire of rare and beautiful sheen, and having the skirt hem outlined with a deep ruche of silvery gauze. The bodice was draped with mousseline de soie, embroidered with silver butterflies, crossing the figure as a scarf, and fastened at the side with a bunch of magnolia falling from that in long ends edged with silver fringe. A branch of handsome flowers bordered the train, and frills of Loie Fuller silvered tulle and silver butterflies formed the sleeves. The Countess of Dunraven's rich white gown had panels of pale hyacinth-toned satin, set in with a delicate silver embroidery. The exquisite old lace on the corsage was sparkling with diamonds, and there was a vest of the hyacinth satin. Viscountess Parker also wore white satin shimmering with silver embroidery, and sleeves and bodice drapery of cloud-like gauze, fastened at the bust by a cluster of soft pink roses. Lady Alington's becoming gown was of turquoise blue satin, veiled in tulle of the same lovely shade; shaded cornflowers forming a side panel, produced a charming effect. The bodice was covered with the tulle, and trimmed with a deep band of silver embroidery passing round the figure under the arms. There was a blue moire sash, and one sleeve was of the moire ribbon, and the other of silvery embroidery. Lady Alington wore beautiful diamonds. Mrs. Hwfa Williams was attired in a white satin Greek gown with a graceful draped double skirt bordered with a rich gold embroidery. The corsage was arranged in classical folds, terminating in a deep gold band at the waist, and the sleeves were composed of fine gold net under a puff on white satin. Miss Ida Forbes looked well in a gown of white moire with graduated satin spots, and simply trimmed with white chiffon studded with diamonds. Lady Hothfield's white satin gown was lined with pink silk, producing a delicate roseate hue. The skirt was worked over in silver, and the bodice trimmed with pink chiffon and silver pailletted lace. Lady Hothfield's jewels were remarkably fine. Mrs. Keith Frazer was in gold and white brocade and creamy lace. Lady Lilian Wemyss was becomingly dressed in pale green satin, with a plain skirt and a bodice very prettily arranged with white mousseline de soie, terminating in a sash embroidered with silver butterflies. Viscountess Chelsea wore a very lovely gown of ivory satin, the bodice draped with chiffon, caught in front by a large diamond buckle and tied at the back as a sash with long ends, finished with frills of Point d'Alencon lace. A berthe of the same lace was pinned with diamonds, and the sleeves were looped up with silvered rosettes. Another beautiful silver and white toilet was selected by the Hon. Mrs. Spencer. The white satin skirt simply finished with a puffing of mousseline de soie and a fichu of silver embroidered mousseline de soie trimmed the bodice. The sleeves, of the same delicate fabric, were headed by bunches of roses, fastened with diamond brooches.

SOME PRETTY FROCKS.

Lady Margaret Lygon wore an effective gown of superb yellow satin, with narrow stripes, and brocaded in white floral pattern. This magnificent material was softened about the corsage with white chiffon, studded with diamonds. A very successful toilet was worn by the Countess of Huntington. The gown was of a lovely shade of pale blue satin, set off to the best advantage by scarves of black chiffon falling the entire length of the skirt, and clasped near the foot with fine cut jet buckles. On the draded bodice scarves of black chiffon crossed the figure to meet the skirt, and were fastened on the shoulder by knots of blue moire ribbons. Tiny jet beads powdered over the blue satin, and the jewels studding the darker material, produced a very beautiful and sparkling effect. The Hon. Mrs. Sterling's cream satin gown was made with a perfectly plain skirt. Wide bands of jet embroidery outlined the seams of the corsage, and set in a stomacher of chiffon and rare old lace. There was a sash of chiffon, and on each shoulder appeared a bunch of cherries tied with yellow ribbon. Lady St. Oswald's gown was of beauteous turquoise blue glace velvet, embroidered round the skirt hem with a tracery of leaves wrought in silver and gold tinsels, imbedded in rather than raised from the material, after the fashion of the sixteenth century. The velvet was draped across the figure on the bodice in a very clever way, apparently without seam or fastening, and the decolletage and basque were embroidered to match the skirt, as were the very full sleeves. A little vest of white lisse formed a soft background for Lady St. Oswald's diamonds. The Countess Spencer, being in mourning for her relative, the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, wore a handsome skirt of black moire, finely embroidered with jet spangles, and a black satin corsage veiled with chiffon, and caught in with a waistband of ecru and jet embroidery. There was a soft drapery of lace and chiffon, fastened with rosettes, and Lady Spencer wore her magnificent diamonds, which lit up the black toilet with splendid effect. A very lovely gown, worn by Mrs. Murray, was an ivory satin, the hem outlined with geranium pink velvet, knotted at intervals. The bodice was covered with cream embroidered net, headed by a deep band of passementerie in scroll design, formed of jet cabuchons, gold paillettes, and straw embroidery, which promises to be a favourite trimming in the coming months. Folds of the pink velvet appeared above the passementerie, and formed two loops on the shoulders, drooping over sleeves of lace and chiffon, and a little cascade of the creamy lace filled in the front of the bodice.

DRESSES AND JEWELS.

Lady Jessel was greatly admired in a gown of moire antique, shot in most beautiful tones of pink, heliotrope, and green, lined with rose pink, and showing different colouring with every change of light. The skirt was arranged in full folds on the hips, and stood out in wide and graceful fashion at the feet. The corsage of ivory satin came up from the waist to 'decolletage' in large fluttings, and was trimmed round the top with a very fine old gold blonde lace of rare and valuble quality. One sleeve was of satin in butterfly shape, and the other was formed of a strap of the gold lace. A ribbon waistband passed through diamond buckles, and Lady Jessel wore very fine diamond and emerald ornaments. A very charming and becoming gown worn by Lady Beatrice Meade, daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam, was of white satin, ornamented round the bottom of the skirt with branches of apple blossom held here and there with rosettes of soft white chiffon. The chiffon veiled the pretty girlish bodice, which had a sash of white satin, and trails of apple blossom encircled the neck and caught up the very full short sleeve. Lady Churston's toilet was composed of a magnificent black satin gown, veiled with jet embroidered lace, and trimmed on the bodice with jet, tulle, and superb diamonds. Lady Buxton's gown was of rich white satin, the skirt was flounced with chiffon and draped with some very fine old point lace, the satin glistening through soft, feathery fabrics with lovely effect. The corsage corresponded, and was enhanced with diamond sprays and other ornaments. The gown chosen by the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Kingscott was of satin, with an exquisite shade of Chartreuse green, with plain skirt and a corsage of pink satin veiled in accordion-pleated green chiffon. A band of rich embroidery, wrought in pale pink green and gold, encircled the waist, and there was a berthe of soft creamy lace. The very short full sleeves were of green satin, finished off with a frill of chiffon to correspond. The Ladies Rose and Gertrude Molyneux were dressed alike, in satin of a delicate shade of blue-green, suggestive of the robin's egg. These pretty gowns were made with baby bodices, filled in at the top with white chiffon, full white chiffon sleeves, and a deep waistband of white satin. Mrs. Longfield's gown was of rich brocade, with curved trails of shaded chrysanthemums raised with natural effect from a cream background. A delicate shell-like hue was imparted by a lining of rose-pink satin, and a profusion of rare old needle-point lace ornamented the corsage.

A FINAL VIEW.

Madame Romano, of the Mexican Legation, was becomingly dressed in chrysoprase-green moire, artistically arranged with scarves of pink chiffon carried down the skirt and caught with pink roses. The bodice was trimmed with chiffon and roses, and the ornaments were diamonds. Lady Victoria Herbert, sister to the Earl of Carnarvon, and a god-daughter of Her Majesty, wore a charming toilet composed of cream satin, finely embroidered with silver. The bodice was gracefully crossed back and front, and finished with pale green ribbon bows on the shoulders, and ribbon bands round the waist. A pretty gown, worn by an American bride, was of shell-pink satin, bordered round the hem by a ruche of Neapolitan violets, and veiled in pearl-dotted crepe, cut in deep Vandykes, from which hung a fringe of seed pearls. The corsage was draped with the pearled crepe, and crossed with trails of Neapolitan violets; a set of beautiful amethysts and pearls completed the fascinating toilet. Lady Mackenzie, wife of Sir Allan Mackenzie, of Glenmuick, Aberdeen, wore a severely plain but elegant gown of rich white satin, lightly trimmed with chiffon, and some fine diamonds. Mrs. Gordon, wife of General J. H. Gordon, wore a gown of grace velvet of a pale ruby shade. There were very wide side panels of shot apricot satin, brocaded with sprays of little yellow blossoms, and the velvet was turned back about the hips to form a cascade. A shower of soft lace touched with gold fell over the seams joining the two materials. The bodice was of the brocade, with a vest of velvet set in with lace and the box-pleated velvet sleeves were surmounted by epaulettes of shaded ostrich plumes. Although many gowns were ornamented with feathers, the favorite trimming was decidedly flowers, which were used in profusion. Whole panels were formed of roses and other blossoms so natural in effect that it was impossible to tell the difference between the artificial flowers on the toilets and the natural ones carried in the bouquets. Scarves of chiffon or richer materials, fastened with jewelled clasps or buckles, were seen on several of the best gowns, and when arranged on the bodice to cross the figure were very becoming to slender wearers.

THE LONGRIDGE MIRACLE.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A soldier's story is always worth printing and re-printing, and the narrow escape which a "Preston Herald" reporter tells, from the lips of an ex-Staff Sergeant, bears such an impress of modest heroism as to well deserve reproduction.

The narrator was Mr. R. P. Colgan, Quarry Cottage, Tootal Height, Longridge, Lancs, and his story opens with a thrilling incident which cannot be told much better than in his own words. "One day," he said, "as an elderly woman who did washing for the officers was crossing a field with a bundle of clean linen, a tramp struck her from behind with an iron bar. I rushed out, and half jumped, half fell, over a wall about 16 feet high, as I pursued the man, who, however, got into a wood and escaped. In the fall I injured my back, and to that I attribute my illness. The tramp who attacked the woman was afterwards arrested and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment."

Very serious was the illness entailed by the worthy Sergeant's impetuous courage. Notwithstanding the best medical care at the Military Hospital, Harwick, where he was stationed, Colgan found himself hopelessly paralysed. His limbs refused their office: he reeled like a drunkard, "though," he told the reporter, "I had not tasted drink for 17 years." Gradually slipping from bad to worse, he found in January last year that he could scarcely get downstairs. In the following month he was admitted into the Military Hospital again, and transferred to Preston. On March 31, 1893, he was discharged from the Service, on the recommendation of the Army doctors, as incurable.

If ever there was a hopeless case, this was one. The doctors told him frankly that he could not live a twelve month. Yet, the twelve month just over, the reporter found Colgan, not merely alive, but active and well; he is, in fact, at work at the present day. The means of this remarkable escape remain to be told, and in reply to the reporter's inquiries it was elicited in simple and convincing terms. In his misery and despair Colgan, helpless and useless, was beginning to feel that it would be best for all concerned if he could die at once. Then, one day, his little son brought home a book in which were described some of the remarkable cures effected by the new medical discovery of Dr. Williams, an Edinburgh University graduate—the remedy popularly known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The patient scouted the idea of trying the pills.

He was not going to waste his money—not he. Would he have been discharged from the Army, after the stringent examination required in such cases, if he had not been really incurable?

He was talked into trying the remedy, however; and from the first box the cure began. His appetite returned, control of his limbs—of which the terrible disease locomotor ataxy had deprived him—returned also. The extremities, formerly cold and limp, were now tingling with new blood, and when the reporter saw Mr. Colgan he was walking every day to business—a man as surely snatched from death as though he had been caught upon the brink of the precipice.

That this is no vulgar mares'-nest is shown by the investigation conducted by a great newspaper, the "Preston Herald," and by the fact, also, that one of the very Army doctors who had pronounced the man's condemnation had since seen him and admitted his cure.

It is not alone in cases like the above that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a miraculous efficacy. They are also a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, and an unfailing cure for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, prostration, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills (which are not purgative, but strengthening) restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the cases of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

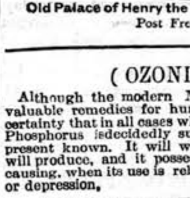
These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England (and of Brockville, Canada), represented in India wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Madras, by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles with Pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at Re. 1-12 bottle. Special prices for quantities. Pamphlet free by post on application to Messrs. Treacher. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred. The price at which they are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

WATSON'S
GLENLIVET
WHISKY
Defies Competition.

JAMES WATSON & Co
OLD BLENDED CRAIG
GLENLIVET WHISKY
DUNDEE

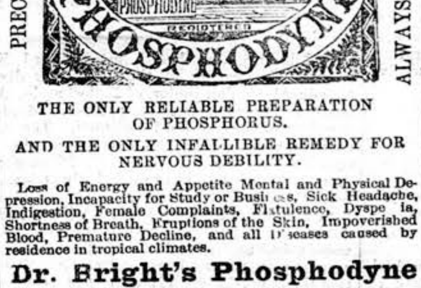
Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, „
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA.

Train your Moustache in
•the way it should go.•



CARTER'S THRIXALINE
is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)
Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus isdecidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Loss of Energy and Appetite Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life, to be enfeebled constitution.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.
DR BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL
EMBROCATION.
very efficacious for Horses in my Regt
LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt
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PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by
ELLIMAN SONS & Co
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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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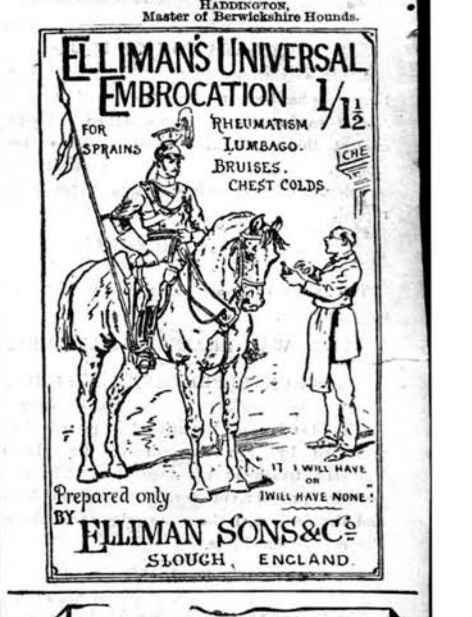
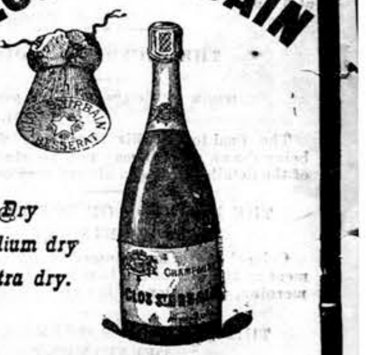
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN



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PROPRIETOR
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"Newton Abbot, Devon,
"Dear Sirs, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), Saml. W. Baker."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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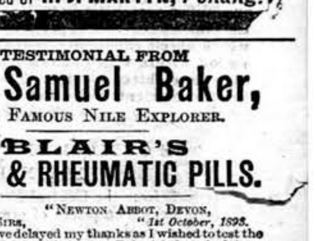
TRADE MARK.
TONIC
ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.



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ESSENCE OF MEAT
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
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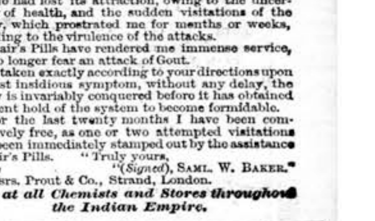
SCIATIC, RIDING, and other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



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PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
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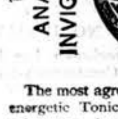
No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING



Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN F, at Penang.

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HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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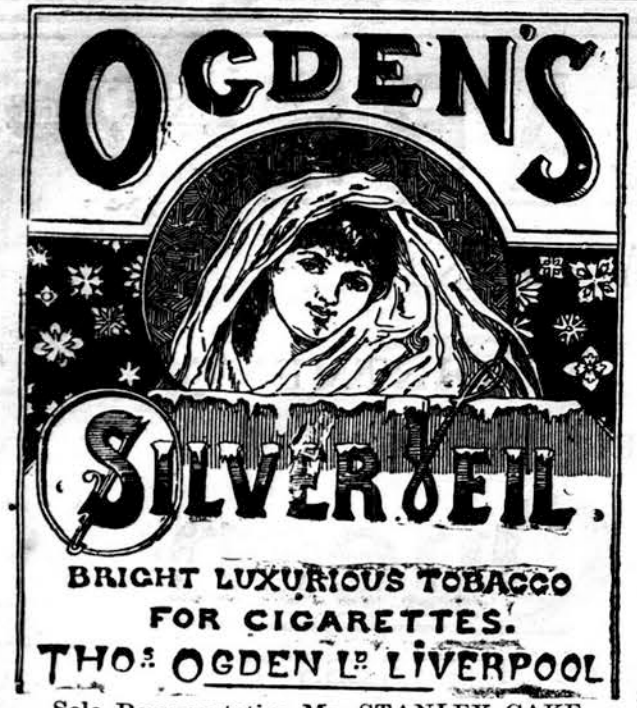

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LIGHT PALE ALE
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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY .... CALCUTTA ...... MADRAS .... LAHORE	MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
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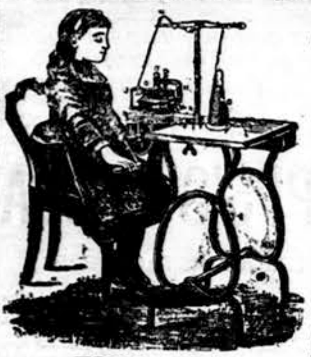
Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery. for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
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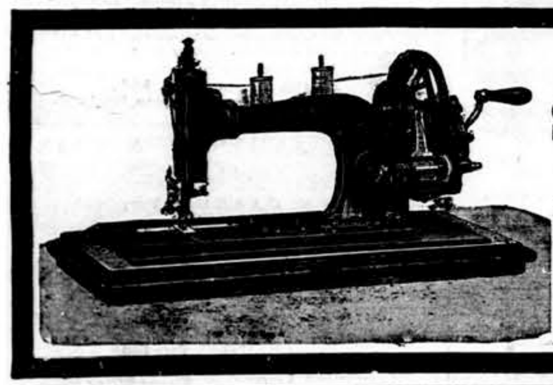
Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.



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PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS,
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"Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—
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Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS
From
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
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Margarine Mixture.

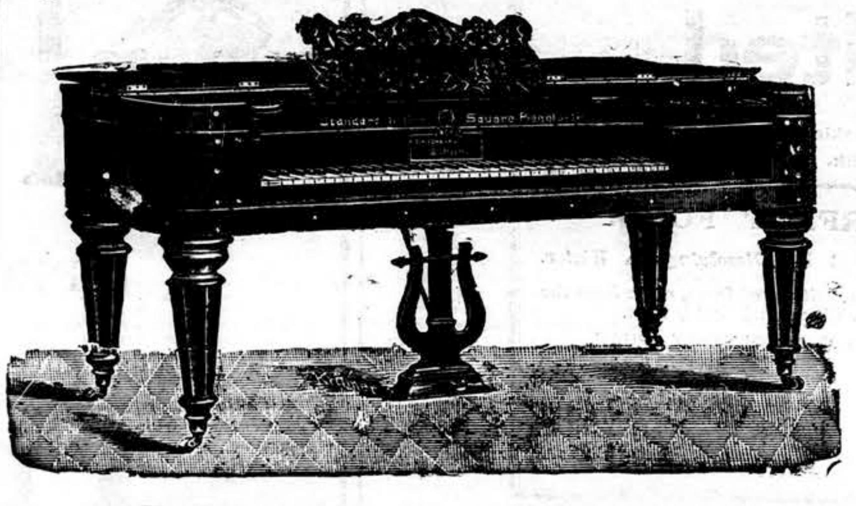
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH, POWER AND PURITY OF TONE AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875.
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 13	Set of Crystal Insulators ...	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

"September 4, 1890.
"Mrs. W. E. GLADSTONE has received the Watch, and would like two Keyless sent her, 12s. 6d. each; also chain, C 2, 27s., 1 Fly and 2 Pearl Brooches. Mrs. Gladstone encloses a cheque for the whole amount.—Hawarden House."

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MORRIS GOLDSTEIN'S

BRIXTON.

"April 23, 1892.
"Mrs. W. E. GLADSTONE would like a Lady's Electric Gold Watch sent to enclosed address—
"12, Marine Parade, Folkestone."

CELEBRATED GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884. ANTWERP, 1885. PARIS, 1889.

Acknowledged to be the MOST RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS ever produced. The movements are guaranteed well made and finished. Every Watch warranted, regardless of price paid, and, if not approved, money returned.

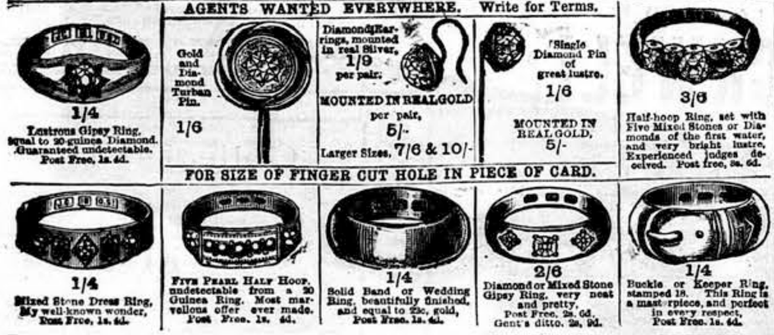
ONE TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

A MEAN GIFT IS NO GIFT.
BUT A PRESENT OF
£1,000 (ONE THOUSAND POUNDS) £1,000
IS INDEED A
ROYAL DONATION.

This £1,000 I have actually given away, and am now increasing the gift by presenting, free of charge, the 9th Edition of my Catalogue (now ready), containing 3,000 Testimonials, and Engravings of New and Fashionable Watches and Jewellery of every description, for 1893-4. It is a "Work of Art, the Engravings being by those well-known artists, Aldridge and Tilby, R.A. This Catalogue has cost over £1,000 to produce. Send your name and address from any part of the world, and a copy will be sent gratis and post free.

ONE VISIT TO MY NEW AND HANDSOME PREMISES,
or one glance at the Catalogue will convince you that the
WORLD-RENOWNED CHEMICAL DIAMOND & ELECTRIC GOLD JEWELLERY (REGISTERED)
IS MATCHLESS. The diamonds are Crystals of Marvellous Lustre and Hardness, and cannot be detected from the genuine article. Experienced judges deceived. They will stand all acids and heat. Can be mounted at the side of Real Gems without fear of detection, and can be worn by the most fastidious person with confidence. The Electric Gold is the same Rich Colour throughout the entire metal, and is guaranteed equal to Real Gold. Everyone pleased. Money returned if not approved.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Write for Terms.



1/4 Lustrous Gipsy Ring. Equal to 20-guinea Diamond. Guaranteed undetectable. Post Free, 1s. 4d.

Gold and Diamond Turban Pin. 1/6

Diamond Ear-rings, mounted in real Silver, 1/9 per pair. MOUNTED IN REAL GOLD per pair, 5/-. Larger Sizes, 7/6 & 10/-

Single Diamond Pin of great lustre. 1/6. MOUNTED IN REAL GOLD, 5/-

3/6 Half-hoop Ring, set with Five Mixed Stones or Diamonds of the first water, and very bright lustre. Experienced judges deceived. Post free, 3s. 6d.

FOR SIZE OF FINGER CUT HOLE IN PIECE OF CARD.

1/4 Mixed Stone Dress Ring. My well-known wonder. Post Free, 1s. 4d.

Five Pearl Half Hoop, undetectable from a 20 Guinea Ring. Most marvellous offer ever made. Post Free. 1s. 4d.

1/4 Solid Band or Wedding Ring, beautifully finished, and equal to 22c. gold, Post Free. 1s. 4d.

2/6 Diamond or Mixed Stone Gipsy Ring, very neat and pretty. Post Free, 2s. 6d. Gent's ditto, 2s. 9d.

1/4 Buckle or Keeper Ring, stamped 18. This Ring is a masterpiece, and perfect in every respect. Post Free. 1s. 6d.

MR. GLADSTONE TOLD HIM.

Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE, The Royal Bank House, Brechin, says: "I wish to buy two Watches. A few months ago Mr. Herbert Gladstone showed me a Watch he had from you that made me think of your firm the readier.
"Dec. 30, 1891."

BEATING THE RECORD.

"Mr. A. J. WOODHOUSE will be obliged by Mr. Goldstein forwarding his latest Catalogue. A Watch at 12s. 6d., purchased in 1889, has beaten in timekeeping a Gold Lever costing 12 guineas. As for appearance, it gives universal satisfaction, and Mr. Woodhouse will recommend him for selling reliable articles, also for punctuality, and he is at liberty to make any use of this perfectly unsolicited testimonial.
"Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, "Jan. 1, 1892."

A VOICE FROM TUNBRIDGE.

Miss M. S. REED, 7, Church Road, Tunbridge Wells, writing on May 20, 1892, says: "I bought a Watch of you four years ago, and it has given me such satisfaction that I would like to get another as soon as possible."

INDIA. BURMAH.

1.—RINGS sent post free, without extra charge.

2.—WATCHES sent post free for 1s. each extra.

3.—My Prices are quoted in English Money.

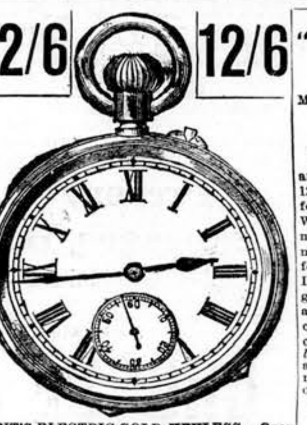
4.—Send draft or Post Office Order when ordering Goods.

5.—I do not send by value payable Parcels Post.

6—I send an Assorted Parcel of Goods, value 20s., carriage paid 21s. 6d. This is a really good way of testing my Goods.

7.—I send a £5 assorted parcel, carriage paid, to any part of India.

12/6 12/6



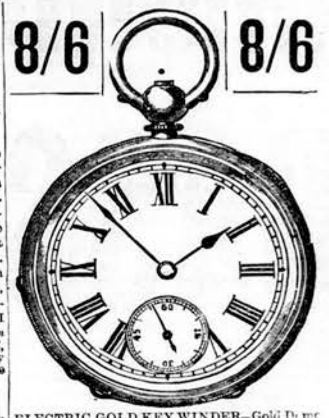
GENT'S ELECTRIC GOLD KEYLESS.—Open Face, Enamelled Dial, half plate, and Jewelled in 4 holes. 12s. 6d., or with Lever Movement, 25s.

"A GOOD IDEA."

Mr. W. A. BARBER writes:—

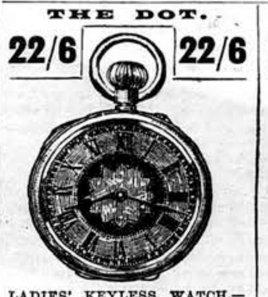
"Please send me another of your 12s. 6d. Watches for my friend. When at Newmarket twelve months ago I sent for one for myself. I must say I am greatly pleased, and it keeps excellent time. I can carry it *when likely to be robbed*, and so save my more expensive one.
"Roman Hunt Villa, Ascot,
"May 10, 1892."

8/6 8/6



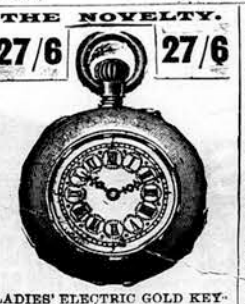
ELECTRIC GOLD KEY WINDER—Gold Dome ¾-plate Cylinder, Jewelled in 4 holes. A serviceable Watch, 8s. 6d. Ladies' size, same price.

THE DOT. 22/6 22/6



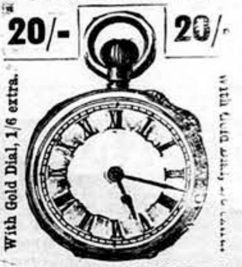
LADIES' KEYLESS WATCH.—Gold Dial, Crystal Glass, Polished Cases. Specially designed for Society and West End. 22s. 6d.

THE NOVELTY. 27/6 27/6



LADIES' ELECTRIC GOLD KEYLESS CENTRIQUE WATCH.—Plain Cases, Small Dial, Jewelled Movements. A pretty and original style. 27s. 6d.

THE ROYAL. 20/- 20/-



With Gold Dial, 1/6 extra.

LADIES' ELECTRIC GOLD OPEN FACE KEYLESS WATCH. Polished Cases, Jewelled in 8 holes. It is a neat Watch, and everlasting. 20s.

MY PRICES AND GOODS BEAT THE WORLD. SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

REQUEST YOUR FRIENDS IN LONDON TO PAY ME A VISIT. AVOID IMITATORS, AND NOTE MY ONLY ADDRESSES—

Head Depot: 34, OXFORD STREET, W.
(Next door to Frascati Winter Garden).

Fancy Goods Store: 18 & 20, OXFORD STREET, W.
(Next door to the New Oxford Music Hall).

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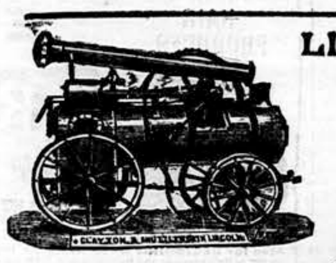

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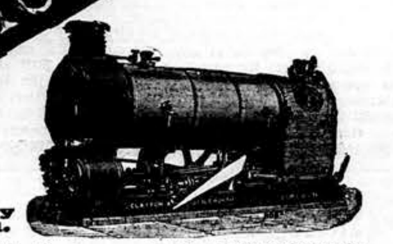

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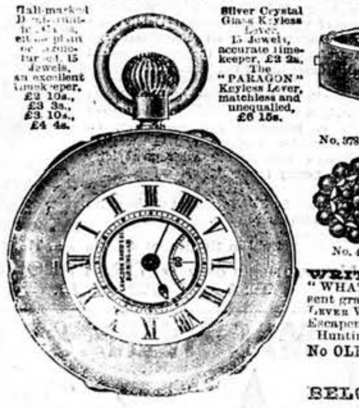

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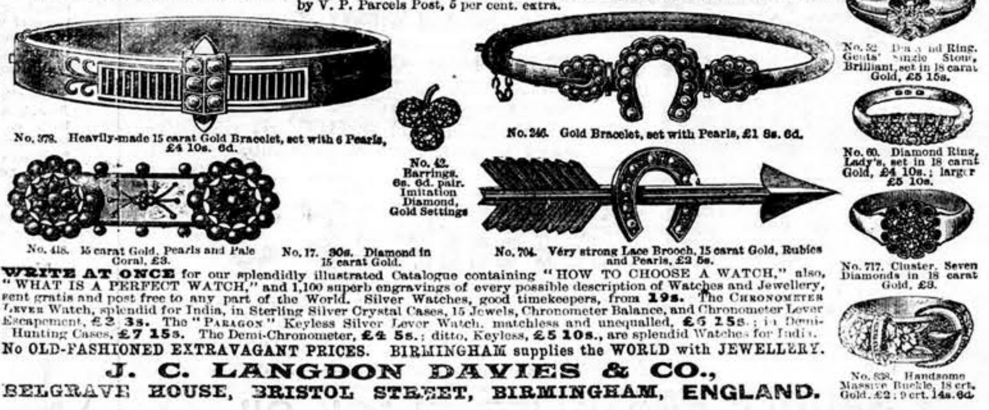

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make is universally acknowledged to be the finest. Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

Rowland's Macassar Oil
Is the best preserver and beautifier of the hair of children and adults; prevents it falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf, and is the best brilliantine, and as a little goes a very long way it really is most economical for general use; is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and as it has a most delightful perfume, it is the most luxurious dressing for the hair. Bottles, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft, fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.
Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by Druggists and Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that ROWLAND'S are the best and only genuine.

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